

American Monthly Magazine

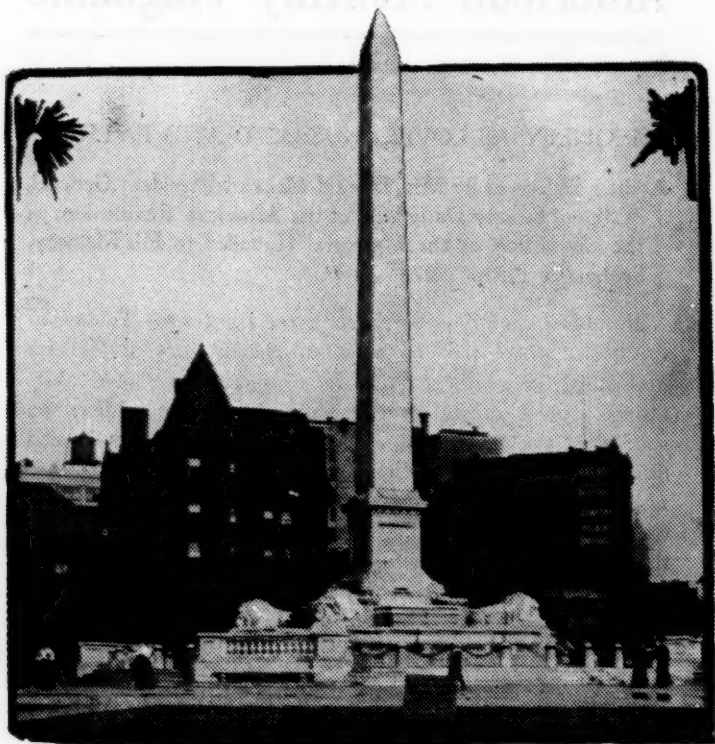
VOL. XXXI. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1907. NO. 3.

McKINLEY AS LOVER, HUSBAND AND FATHER.

Address Delivered by Mrs. Donald McLean, President General,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, at
the Dedication of the Memorial Unveiled to His Memory,
September Fifth, 1907.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, the Governor—To-day, at the dedication of this monument to the memory of William McKinley, the gentlemen who have preceded me have, as is fitting, spoken chiefly of our dead hero as the soldier, the statesman, the President. I as a woman, speak—as is also fitting from me—of McKinley as the lover, the husband, the father. He was sought and honored by man, beloved and trusted by woman. While the nation saw his growing qualities of greatness, to his wife “age could not wither” the tender romance of youth. He sublimated the sordid elements of human love. As life went on, and heaven bereaved him of his children and invalidism overtook the wife of his early manhood, it seemed but to concentrate into finest essence the oft-times ephemeral essence of sentiment in love. I think we too seldom think of him as the father. The loss of his babies must have stricken him sore. What father is there here who has not dreamed dreams of his own personality pursuing down the ages in the form of his children, his own highest ideals and reaching his highest hoped-for achievements? Yet Mr. McKinley saw his “bright ones disappear, drawn up like morning dew,” and turned to that precious wife of his youth and gave into her hand and heart the multiplied adoration of paternal care commingled with a lover’s troth. Can we grieve that she, too, has gone into that eternal bliss of restored youth

and vitality, to rest in those arms ever open, in earth or in heaven, to receive and rest and comfort her? And perhaps it has been that the children born unto them here, were there awaiting the father and mother as the welcoming angels at the



McKinley Monument, Buffalo, New York.

gates of Paradise. Guard well, then, oh, great king of beasts (white marble lions) this dedicated spot carven symbols that no craven hand shall mark or mutilate this monument. Come, on each succeeding anniversary in tender memory, citizens of Buffalo, whose hearts bled and broke when in your midst that beloved head was laid low. Come, oh Daughters of the American Revolution, on your memorial day; remember not

only the heroes who made you a nation, but him who helped nobly to preserve it. Come, women of all lands and climes, bring here the constant tribute of devoted and hallowed memory of the man who made of marriage—in his high, pure love—his holy grail.

Rise, soaring shaft, in monolithic beauty, in gleaming whiteness, in ever ascending aspiration, and may perpetual light shine upon you.

At the conclusion of Mrs. McLean's address Mrs. Trueman G. Avery pulled the cord loosening the flag that hung from the top of the monument. Down glided the grand old colors, and the gleaming white of the monument shaft was displayed.

WOMAN'S PART IN THE DEDICATION OF THE MCKINLEY MONUMENT AT BUFFALO.

The highest compliment ever paid to William McKinley had no reference to statesmanship nor executive ability, but had sole reference to the tribute he paid to womankind through his devotion to his wife and through the deference and high esteem he manifested in every act to women and their ideals. Remembering all this, it is the most fitting thing in the world that women should have a part in the dedication of the monument erected in the city where his life ended amid grief and mourning that those of us who heard the midnight cry of the extras gotten out to announce his death will never forget.

The public announcement made this morning by the McKinley Monument Commission that Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, National Society; Daughters of the American Revolution, is to speak at the dedication, and that Mrs. Trueman G. Avery, wife of the first vice-president of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, is to unveil the monument, is received with peculiar satisfaction by the citizens of Buffalo because of its fitness and its significance.

Mrs. McLean stands to-day the most representative woman

in America, representative of the finest intellectual and moral force in the nation. A woman of brilliant intellect, tender affection, loyalty to friends and integrity of purpose, the women of America to-day hold her in an esteem that is as exceptional as it is deep and sincere.

Mrs. Trueman G. Avery, on whom falls the honor of unveiling the monument, has not only the high rank of being the wife of the first vice-president, Sons of the American Revolution, but she is highly placed in the confidence and on the committees of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There is also a peculiar fitness in Mrs. Avery's unveiling the monument in the fact that the neighborhood is sacred to the memory of her parents. She was born, and so was her daughter, Mrs. James McCormick Mitchell, within the shadow of the monument. On Saturday of this week there will be another unveiling, a tablet on the Erie County Bank, commemorating the site of the Old First Church, which was erected largely through the efforts and energy of Mr. Austin, Mrs. Avery's father.—*The News*, Buffalo, August 30.

The restoration of the old Bruton church has been accomplished with absolute historical fidelity at a cost of nearly thirty thousand dollars, within the last few years. The Bishop of London will present King Edward's Bible to the church during the coming triennial convention of the Episcopal church. The handsome lectern upon which the Bible will rest will be the gift of President Roosevelt.

A substantial granite monument, upon which are engraved in bronze letters the names of the members of the house of burgesses, who signed the immortal protest, headed by Peyton Randolph, marks the site of the old house of burgesses in Williamsburg. Few Daughters will go to the Jamestown Exposition, without spending at least a day in Old Williamsburg.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DAY AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

October 11th will be Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Jamestown Exposition. The members of the society will gather from all parts of the United States to view the unparalleled naval features and to celebrate under the direction of the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, the three hundredth year since Englishmen first made our nation possible. Here is the cradle of America. Here are Hampton Roads, Yorktown and Williamsburg. Up the James river, on the island where the first settlement began, is the building erected by the Daughters as a lasting memorial to that heroic band. Here will be found the statue of John Smith. Another point of interest will be the monument to Pocahontas, erected by the society to which many of the Daughters belong.

The memorial to John Smith is housed in one of the Government buildings grouped symmetrically on either side of Discovery Landing. In the Smithsonian and Museum structure, facing Hampton Roads, where the first English ships made their uncertain trip up the James River to the now famous little island, a large tableau of a score of lifesize figures depicts Captain John Smith trading with the Powhatans for corn.

Of decided national importance and of special local interest is the episode illustrated in this lay figure group. The first years of the planting of the Virginia colony were exceedingly discouraging, and on several occasions the handful of Englishmen at Jamestown reached the verge of starvation, a result which at that time might have, led to long delay or complete disaster to colonization. Failure to establish the colony at that particular time might have placed the new-found land of Virginia forever in the hands of other than English people.

To the ability and energy of John Smith the survival of the colony was due, and on several occasions his success in trading with the Indians for corn prevented annihilation. The story is told graphically by Smith himself, the historian as well as the savior of the colony.

Smith's account of his trip in search of corn, December 10, 1607, from Jamestown to Kegquouhtan (Hampton), will serve as an illustration of the character of his numerous expeditions:

"As at this time were most of our chiefest men either sicke or discontented, the rest being in such dispaire, as they would rather starue and rot with idleness, than be perswaded to do any thing for their owne reliefe without constraint: our fictualles being now eightene days spent, and the Indians trade decreasing, I was sent to the mouth of the riuer, to Kegquouhtan an Indian Towne, to trade for Corne, and try the riuer for Fish, but our fishing we could not effect by reason of the stormy weather. The Indians thinking vs neare famished, with carelesse kindnes, offred vs little pieces of bread and small handfulls of beanes or wheat, for a hatchet or a piece of copper: In like maner I entertained their kindnes, and in like scorn offered them like commodities, but the Children, or any that shewed extraordinary kindnes, I liberally contented with free gifts such trifles as wel contented them.

"Finding this colde comfort, I anchored before the Towne, and the next day returned to trade, but God (the absolute disposer of all heart, altered their conceits, for now they were no less desirous of our commodities than we of their Corne): vnder colour to fetch fresh water, I sent a man to discouer the Towne, their Corne, and force, to trie their intent, in that they desired me vp to their houses; which well vnderstanding, with foure shot I visited them. With fish, oysters, bread, and deere, they kindly traded with me and my men, beeing no less in doubt of my intent, then I of theirs; for well I might with twentie men have freighted a Shippe with Corne: The Towne conteineth eightene houses pleasantly seated vpon three acres of ground, vpon a plaine, halfe inuirowed with a great Baye of the great River, the other parte with a Baye of the other River falling into the great Baye, with a little Ile fit for a Castle in the mouth thereof, the Towne adioyning to the maine by a neck of Land od sixtie yardes.

"With sixteen bushells of Corne I returned towards our Forts: by the way I encountered with two Caeowes of Indians, who came aboard me, being the inhabitants of Waroskoyack, a kingdome on the south side of the riuer, which is in breadth 5 miles and 20 mile or neare from the mouth: With these I traded, who hauing but their hunting prouision, requested me to return to their Towne, where I should load my boat with corne: and with near thirtie bushells I returned to the fort, the very name whereof gaue great comfort to our desparing company."

It was while on one these corn-gathering expeditions high up the Chickahominy that Smith was captured and held prisoner until released through the intercession of Pocahontas.

The group is illustrative of these trading expeditions and

comprises twenty-two life-size lay figures—eleven Indians and eleven whites—and is perhaps the most ambitious attempt of this kind ever made in this country. The costumes and personal belongings of the various people are as nearly correct as the information at hand would permit, and the boats closely approximate those of the English and the Indians of that time.

The principal group facing the water-front illustrates Smith actively engaged in "trafficking" with two stalwart savages who are driving a bargain with characteristic energy. Smith is asking two bushels of corn for one piece of cloth, and the Indians insist on two pieces of cloth for one basket of corn. The soldiers near at hand keep a watchful eye on the wary savages, who have their arms within reach.

On the prow of the boat is assembled a group of the gentlemen of the colony amusing themselves by trading beads and other trinkets for fruit and other articles offered by the native women, and the scene is enlivened by the representation of the Englishman's first experience with Virginia persimmons.

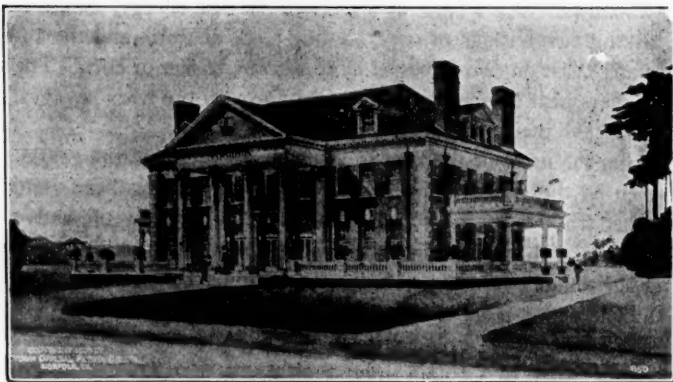
The group is intended to be not only instructive to the general public in its every detail, but especially to emphasize the heroic work of Captain John Smith and the important place of Indian corn as a bulwark of the welfare of the American people.

In a frieze around the wall of this Museum and Smithsonian building hang half a hundred bright colored drawings of early Americans, facsimiles of the weirdly fascinating sketches by the sixteenth century scholar and artist, Governor John White, in 1585, the originals of which are in the Grenville collection of the British Museum. But the original labels tell their quaint story. They are:

THE TRVE PICTVRES AND FASHIONS OF THE
PEOPLE IN THAT PARTE OF AMERICA NOW
CALLED VIRGINIA, DISCOVERED BY ENGLISH-
MEN, sent thither in the yeare of our Lorde 1585. att the
special charge and direction of the Honourable SIR WAL-
TER RALEGH Knigt Lord Warden of the stannaries in the
duchies of Corenwarl and Oxford who therein hath bynne
fauored and auctorised by her MAAIESTIE and her letters

patents. DILIGENTLYE COLLECTED AND DRAOW-ne by John White who was sent thither speciallye and for the same purpose by the said SIR WALTER RALEGH the year aboue-said 1585, and also the year 1588.

With them are hung many other reproductions of paintings of historic scenes and landmarks, a catalogue of which alone would vividly summarize American political events for the last three centuries. Perhaps the most striking of these is a great



New York State Building.

photographic enlargement of the original Declaration of Independence, now zealously guarded in the State Department, showing the signatures of men who by their act of signing this epochal document made themselves forever famous.

Above them all, encircling the hall, hang large colored portraits of a hundred and thirty eminent men closely associated with the history of the United States, the selecting of which by government historians could not but lend to it the character of an American historical hall of fame. The names are headed by Christopher Columbus and run through groups of explorers, pioneers, statesmen, soldiers, sailors, philanthropists, authors, jurists, inventors and scientists.

Four groups of lay figures guard the main entrance—the well-to-do Virginia planter and his wife, the austere Puritan and his wife clad sombrely in black, the Dutch patroon and his

wife adorned with lace and trinkets brought with great risk from Europe by venturesome fellow-traders, and a Spanish lady and gentleman rich in imported cloth stuffs from different parts of the world. These show the costumes of early settlers standing out in resplendent contrast to the modern conservative dress of the exposition visitors.

Not far away the actual furniture of a Colonial tearoom and relics of a century and a quarter ago exhibited by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution lend to the imagination material with which to surround these figures.

The states have vied with each other in producing characteristic buildings. In the Colonial New York mansion, the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, in the capacity of a commissioner from the Empire State will extend the hand of welcome. The Keystone State has reproduced Independence Hall, the cradle of liberty. Adena, the first stone house west of the Allegheny mountains, executive mansion and closely connected with her early history, is the model for Ohio. Georgia has Bulloch Hall, the home of the mother of President Roosevelt. Virginia will throw wide open her hospitable doors, having already extended an invitation to the Sixteenth Continental Congress, which was accepted. The 11th of October, 1907, will long be remembered. The historic past and the social present will each bear a notable part in the day, which also is the anniversary of the day that marks the virtual end of the struggle for liberty.

A later issue will contain a more particular account of the celebration of the day to which every Daughter is invited.

THE MEMORIAL AT JAMESTOWN, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

December 19, 1606, a little band of adventurous spirits boarded the *Sarah Constant*, *Goodspeed* and *Discoverer*, and started across the unknown waters for Virginia. The sailing vessel was ill-equipped for such a voyage, yet in such a craft

Drake sailed around the world and Elizabeth's navy won the supremacy of the sea. On April 26 land was sighted, and the weary pilgrims sailed into Chesapeake Bay and landed on the sand swept shores of Cape Henry. But the little fleet again weighed anchor and in May reached their final resting place, Jamestown. Of their trials, of their bravery and of their history much has been learned since the Jamestown exposition became an established fact.

One of the early interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution centered in this beginning of our nation. Time and



tide had done their best to obliterate the traces of these early days. While our society was still in its infancy, out of its scanty resources, one hundred dollars was given to help save the relics of the past on Jamestown island.

The Fifteenth Continental Congress appropriated five thousand five hundred dollars for a fitting building. To Mrs. Lydia M. Purcell and her efficient committee was committed this gracious work. Jamestown Island and the Daughters' Memorial will be objective points for the members of the society in their October pilgrimage. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities will be the custodians of the building. The house is a reproduction of the one on Malvern Hill, one of the best specimens known of early Colonial architecture. The rooms are large and convenient and the porch is unique. The furniture will be Colonial and the whole a fitting home for the relics of those fateful days.

OLD WILLIAMSBURG

By Emily Hardee Park

The screeching of the steam whistle at the Williamsburg station seemed a curious anachronism, a noisy, pushing impertinence, a strident voice of latter-day vulgar haste. But when the big engine had rolled away, puffing and blowing and screaming as if in mischievous and irreverent effort to disturb the archaic dreams of the fast-asleep town, the "exceeding peace" which always dwells in Williamsburg, fell upon our hilarious spirits. We wandered about the streets with hushed voices and reverent eyes. The throbbing pulse of the gay, stirring, rebellious heart of the old capital of Virginia had been still for a century.

On entering Bruton church, the eye is first attracted on the right of the chancel to the novel sight of the governor's seat, high canopied and richly upholstered in crimson and gilt. The high-backed chair is railed off from the "common folk," and the name Alexander Spotswood in gold lettering runs around the top of the canopy. At once you realize that this was indeed the court church of the vice-regal court at Williamsburg, and that you are in old Colonial Virginia. The lines "He rode with Spotswood and Spotswood men," the knights of the "Golden Horse Shoe," run through the brain, and the knightly figure of Raleigh, the chivalric founder of the colony, and brave John Smith and a score of others, heroes of that elder day, come from out the shadowy past, and hover about one. You look at the quaint old pulpit, on the left of the church, with its high-sounding board, and then glance down at the pew on your right, which bears the name of George Washington, and opposite the plate on the pew reads Thomas Jefferson, and next are James Madison and the seven signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Peyton Randolph and Patrick Henry and the doughty members of the house of burgesses who worshiped here, and whose liberty-loving spirits fired the world with their brave protests against

tyranny. When you read these names, suddenly the church seems full of the men who bore them, and you are surrounded by that goodly company of heroes who made Virginia and America, the cradle of liberty. The magic spell is upon you. You turn cold and burning hot with high enthusiasm and the glory of the vision. You are roused from your trance by the pleasant voice of the young minister, Mr. John Wing, who is saying: "Now we will go down into the crypt."

There are treasures in the crypt indeed. We follow in a dazed fashion, and are shown the Jamestown communion service; the communion silver bearing the coat-of-arms of King George III; the ancient communion silver of the College of William and Mary; the Colonial prayer book, with the prayer for the president pasted over the prayer for King George III; a parish register of 1662, the pre-Revolutionary Bible; coins found while excavating in the church, and brass head-tack letters and figures by which some of the graves in the aisles and chancel were identified. We are told that the date of parish was 1632; first brick church, 1674-83; present church 1710-15. Precious and deeply interesting, but I imagined that I could hear the tread of that "knightly company" upstairs, who let neither silver nor gold nor the glitter of the vice-regal court at Williamsburg seduce them from their love of liberty, nor dull their hatred of tyranny in its slightest exercise. Ah! there were giants in those days among those Virginia pioneers, in whose veins ran the hot blood of the cavalier, who loved truth and hated a lie, who loved life and despised danger, and feared not death nor "king nor kaiser," descendants of the valiant Jamestown colonists to whom Nathaniel Bacon cried one hundred years before: "Come on, my hearts of gold!"

The tombstones in the aisles and chancel of the church include the tombs of two Colonial governors—Francis Fauquier and Edmund Jennings—and the graves of the great-grandfather, the grandfather and grandmother of Mrs. Martha Washington. After reading the quaint inscription on the marble mural tablet in memory of Colonel Daniel Parke and the inscriptions on the bronze mural tablets memorial to Virginia churchmen and patriots, we climb to "Lord Dunmore's

gallery," where, tradition says, the boys of William and Mary College used to be locked in for their soul's edification until service was over, and where we sat in Thomas Jefferson's accustomed place, from whence he looked down upon the heads of the members of the house of burgesses and the Colonial vestrymen of distinguished memory. Is it any wonder that in such environment the boy's dreamy aspirations crystallized into the high resolve of becoming a patriot and statesman? For in those stormy days preceding the Revolution this little Bruton parish church was a very Pantheon of living heroes.

Fiske, the New England historian, says that "the five men who more than any others have shaped the future of American history were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall and Hamilton." All but Hamilton were Virginians and worshippers at Bruton church, and two of them were students of the College of William and Mary. Distinction unrivaled for the state, the church, the college.

And now we walk into the church yard, under venerable trees, among crumbling grave stones and see the Pocahontas baptismal font and the tombs of the Custis children and Colonial Governor Knott.

We are shown the home of George Wythe, the signer of the Declaration, the teacher of Jefferson, Monroe and Marshall. Great teacher of greater pupils! Inspirer of high thoughts and immortal deeds! One of the students at William and Mary, Jefferson, wrote the declaration, three were presidents, and another, John Marshall, was chief justice of the United States. The headquarters of Washington, the site of the first theater in America, 1732, the Ancient Palace green on the right hand of which is the fictional home of Audrey, and several ancient colonial homes are pointed out to us. If any vestige remains of the old Raleigh tavern, whose "Apollo" room was famous as the gathering place of the burgesses, who, after their dismissal in 1769 asked an agreement not to use or import any article upon which a tax is laid—it was not shown to us.

The old powder horn or powder magazine, a curious hexagonal building, has been admirably restored and stands as a reminder of that dramatic scene in Virginia history in 1775 when,

after Lord Dunmore had removed the powder from the magazine into one of the vessels in the James, fearing an uprising of the colonists, Patrick Henry, with an armed force from Hanover, stalked into the governor's presence and demanded the return of the powder or its equivalent in money. Lord Dunmore, looking into those dauntless eyes, beholds the dauntless soul of the "Firebrand of the Revolution" behind them, and yields at once and pays down £330 sterling. Patrick Henry, with splendid audacity, seizes a pen and signs the receipt, "Patrick Henry, Jr." making himself alone responsible for this act of high treason, and then, that there may be no doubt as to his signature, he has it attested by two distinguished gentlemen. What heroic daring! What impassioned love of liberty! While Peyton, Randolph and Richard Henry Lee counsel caution, Patrick Henry acts and becomes the inspired genius of the revolution, fusing the disunited and hesitating colonies into a nation by the white heat of his burning passion for freedom.

First in importance of all the historic places in Williamsburg is the venerable college of William and Mary. Founded in 1693, next to Harvard the oldest college in the United States, it soon became the "intellectual center of the colony of Chesapeake Bay," the alma mater of the patriots who fought for the life of the young republic and of the statesmen who formed its constitution and guided its course in its infant years. It has furnished to our country fifteen senators and seventy representatives in congress; thirty-seven judges, and Chief Justice Marshall; seventeen governors of states and three presidents of the United States—Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler. James Blair, a Scotchman, was its first president and remained so for fifty years. The ivy-clad buildings of the old college nestle among ancient trees on a wide campus, and so venerable is the look of the place that the new hall seems a modern intruder, though of quiet and well-mannered architecture. The quiet air of scholarly seclusion reminds one of Oxford. It was commencement day, and we found the buildings decorated with white and yellow, the college colors. The chapel, with its oil paintings of presidents, donors and patriots, and the library

with its rare volumes and priceless old documents and portraits and engravings, are full of interest. A marble statue of one of the old governors—Botetourt, I believe—stands in the silence of the centuries in front of the old college.

"Yas'm, dis de place, de house er buggesses, dey call it, 'cause de big bugs of ole Virginny sot dere er making laws. 'Fo de Lawd, marm, dey wuz big bugs; quality folks, quality folks." And John Randolph, our colored coachman, waved his hand with a proud air of ownership, as if he weré displaying lofty halls with mahogany stairs and marble pillars, instead of the mortar and brick foundation, in its bare outline, of the old capitol, or House of Burgesses.

"Walk right in, suh. Bring de ladies dis way, boss," John Randolph urged, in a tone of lordly hospitality. "Right hyah is the charmer (room) whar Marse Patrick Henry made dat great speech agin de king—old Marse King George—er bossin' uv de colonies. He wuz er standing on dis very spot, and he lif' up his voice like a lion and he sez, sez he—"

"What did he say?" as the old man paused.

Striking a dramatic attitude, the gray-haired old Virginia darky rolled out in sonorous voice, with impassioned gesture:

"Tarquin and Caesar had each his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell and George the Third—" "Treason! treason!" said the speaker of the house. "May profit by their example. If that be treason, make the most of it."

In spite of John Randolph's oratory, Rothermel's painting came before me, and I could see the Virginia cavaliers gazing at the speaker with startled, breathless look, while the colonial dames with their powdered hair and stiff brocade leaned eagerly forward in the gallery to catch each note of the immortal voice; and in the doorway stood Thomas Jefferson, the slim young student of William and Mary College, electrified by the fiery eloquence, "such as I had never heard from any other man," he said: "he appeared to me to speak as Homer wrote."

"But why didn't you say 'Give me liberty or give me death,' Uncle John?" asked the young interrogation point of the party.

"'Cause Marse Patrick never said dem words here, chile. He spoke 'em in old St. John's Church up in Richmond ten

year arterwards. I gin you his Williamsburg speech, his fust great speech." And the darky orator and historian smiled with that superior wisdom which we had seen illuminate the dark Italian features of Antonio Griffenreid, the famous sexton of old St. John's, as he enlightened the ignorance of a party of sightseers.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

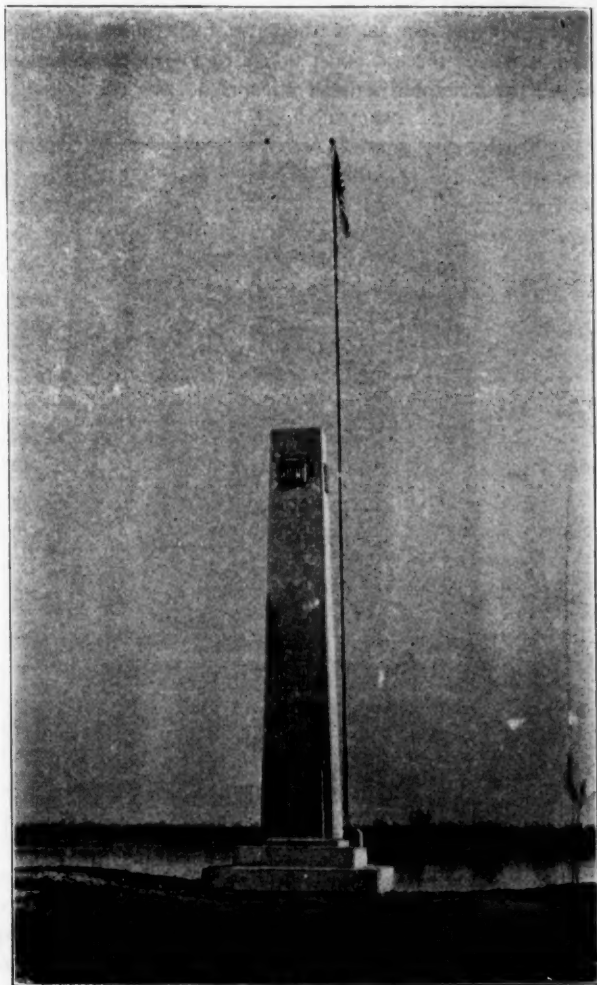
HISTORIC SITES IN ILLINOIS

The national committee on historic sites, through the chairman, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, of Bloomington, Illinois, have collected much valuable material relating to the subject. Below is an outline of the work done in the state of Illinois:

The work in which the whole state has felt a keen interest for several years has been the preservation of Old Fort Massac in southern Illinois, where for the first time the national flag was unfurled in Illinois. The state has purchased the site for a national park, and placed its care in the custody of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois. In the future it will be marked with a fitting monument. Built by Juchereau in 1702, it was known to the French for many years as Fort Assumption, until the period of the French and Indian war it was rebuilt and known as Fort Massiac (probably in honor of the French Minister of Marine) from 1758 to 1763, when it was surrendered to the English, by whom it was known as Fort Massac; here in 1778, George Rogers Clark began his conquest of the northwest; in 1794 it was rebuilt by the Americans to protect the western frontier against the French, the Spaniards, the English, and the Indians. In 1814 it was abandoned by the United States; then peace and time smoothed and covered its fiercest characteristics and left only the soft tracery of its honored form..

Chicago Chapter, of Chicago, joined with the Sons of the Revolution in the erection of a monument over the grave of Father Keniston, one of the Boston Tea Party, in Lincoln Park.

Decatur Chapter, of Decatur, has marked with boulder and bronze tablet the site of the first home in Illinois of Abraham



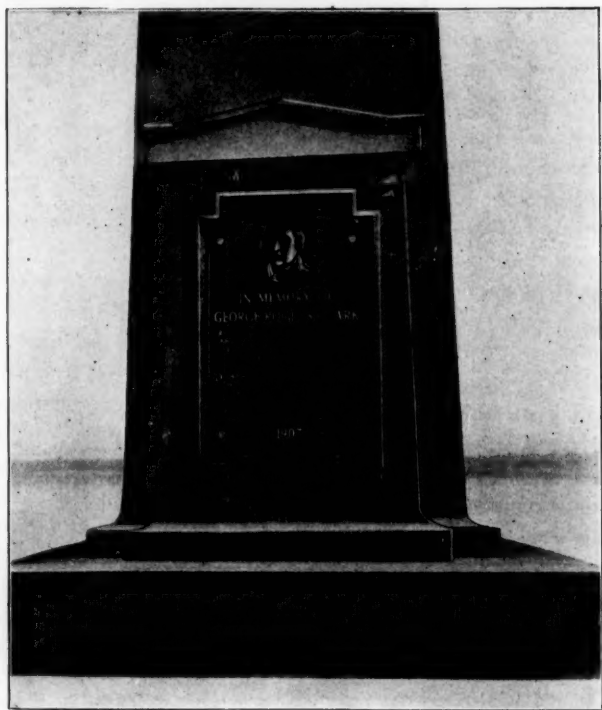
Monument at Fort Massac.

Lincoln, and has repaired the log cabin where he held court.

Dixon Chapter, of Dixon, has marked by a tablet the site of

the house of "Father" John Dixon, the first white man in the Rock River Valley; will mark the site of the blockhouse, medicine lodge, etc.

Elder William Brewster Chapter, of Freeport, having received a gift of the old court house of Freeport, will have it repaired for a chapter house.



Tablet on Monument at Fort Massac.

Fort Armstrong Chapter, of Rock Island. In 1901 the chapter erected a monument to mark the site of old Fort Armstrong, 1816-1836.

Fort Dearborn Chapter, of Evanston, has erected a flag-staff on the public square.

Illini Chapter, of Ottawa, has erected a monument to Henry Misner, a Revolutionary soldier.

Kewanee Chapter, of Kewanee, has received as a gift the first house built in the city, and has had the same repaired as a chapter house.

Lincoln Chapter, of Lincoln, has marked the court house in Lincoln in which Abraham Lincoln practiced law.

Moline Chapter, of Moline. Through the efforts of this chapter the legislature has passed an act for the preservation of Campbell's Island, the site of the massacre of Campbell's command by Black Hawk, July 19, 1814; the state has appropriated \$5,000 for a monument.

Peoria Chapter, of Peoria, has marked with a granite boulder the site of Fort Crevecoeur, constructed by La Salle and Tonty, 1680; the chapter has received the deed to the land upon which the fort stood.

Rockford Chapter, of Rockford, has placed a tablet over the grave of Jehiel Harmon, a soldier of the Revolution.

Shadrach Bond Chapter, of Carthage, has erected a monument to the memory of David Baldwin, a Revolutionary soldier.

August 5th Mrs. McLean attended a patriotic meeting in Boston, at Mechanics' Hall, delivering an address which was received with enthusiasm. From there she went to the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, where many Daughters greeted her. Later she attended a reception given to her and a few honored guests at the Parker. In the evening was in the receiving line at the Somerset in a combined reception participated in by all the societies of Massachusetts. Tuesday morning the Daughters gave her a breakfast, at which the committee on "Old Home Week" also appeared, with Governor Gould. Later the party visited "Old Ironsides;" thence went to Cambridge, where President Eliot had given Howard Hall for the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was entertained at luncheon on Wednesday by Mrs. Bailey Newton, and later attended a reception given in her honor at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters.

THE NATIONAL OFFICERS

Many of the Daughters are desirous of knowing something more about those who have been elevated to the high position of national officer, and to whom have been committed the conduct of the affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the coming year.

MRS. MABEL GODFREY SWORMSTEDT, TREASURER GENERAL.

Mrs. Swormstedt is a native of the "Old Bay State;" a graduate of Wellesley College, the class of 1890; was a teacher in the Washington high school for three years and is the wife of Dr. Lyman Beecher Swormstedt. She is the mother of a beautiful daughter eleven years old. She has held several offices in the Columbia Chapter, culminating in the regency, which she held for three years. She has been president of the Washington branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and is corresponding secretary of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Homeopathic Hospital. She is a help-mate meet for a man of affairs, being a notable housekeeper and acting as her husband's secretary and bookkeeper.

Mrs. Swormstedt claims six Revolutionary ancestors. Adams Chapin was sergeant, 1775, under Capt. William Jennison; Samuel Warren was in the "Lexington Alarm," and the same year led a company; Josiah Nelson was lieutenant in Capt. Gershom Nelson's company; Daniel Tidd served as private for three years; Joseph Gibbs, who had fought in the old French wars, was a member of the committee of safety of Mendon.

MRS. ESTHER FROTHINGHAM NOBLE, CHAPLAIN GENERAL.

Mrs. Esther Frothingham Noble, our newly elected chaplain general, is the wife of Rev. Thomas K. Noble, pastor Emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Norwalk, Connecticut. She is a native of Massachusetts, and is connected with some of the most prominent New England families. On

her mother's maternal side, she is a direct descendant of Major Benjamin Frothingham, a personal friend of Gen. George Washington and one of the original members of "The Order of the Cincinnati." Mrs. Noble is named for her grandmother, Esther, a daughter of Major Benjamin Frothingham. On her mother's paternal side she belongs to the noted Emerson family, that long line of ministers and teachers, who have been, ever since Colonial times, such an important factor in the religious and educational life of New England. On her father's side she is descended from Captain Thomas Bradbury, one of the earliest settlers of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and for over a half century one of the most influential citizens, and from Roger Conant, one of the earliest settlers of Salem, Massachusetts. Her Revolutionary ancestors are Major Benjamin Frothingham, Captain Daniel Emerson and Saunders Bradbury, who rendered loyal service on many a hard-fought battlefield. Before Mrs. Noble's marriage she was, for several years the teacher of Latin in "Mills College," California, resigning to become the wife of Rev. Thomas K. Noble, at that time pastor of Plymouth Church, San Francisco, where she soon became well known as a prominent church worker. During Dr. Noble's pastorate in Norwalk, Connecticut, she was "State Vice-Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Connecticut," regent of the "Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," the first president of the "Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs," and is now the honorary president of that organization. She was also prominent in the work of "The King's Daughters" and other religious and philanthropic societies of the state. She was well known as a teacher of parliamentary law, having given "drills" in that fascinating study in all the cities and large towns of the state. She is now a resident of Washington, District of Columbia, and identified with various missionary societies and other forms of church work. She is a member of "The Daughters of the Cincinnati," "The Daughters of Founders and Patriots," "The Daughters of 1812," "The Pro Re Nata Club," "The Daughters of the American Revolution," the board of directors of "The Aid Association for the Blind,"

and also of "The Presbyterian Home for the Aged." She is an honored member of the "Society of New England Women" and of the "National Geographical Society."

MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey was born in Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, the daughter of Platt R. and Persis Duty Spencer. Her father was the author of the world-famous Spencerian system of penmanship. He came to the Western Reserve in 1806, with his mother, Jerusha Spencer, the widow of Caleb Spencer, a Revolutionary soldier. Platt Spencer was the youngest child and was wont to entertain his daughter Nellie with tales of his father's valor, and always ended by recounting the broad scars of the sword which he had received in the service of his country. On the maternal side, Mrs. Mussey claims descent from another Revolutionary ancestor, Capt. Moses Warren, her great-grandfather. Her father, Platt Spencer, was too young to take part in the war of 1812, but his elder brother, Edward, was aid-de-camp to General Hull.

Ellen Spencer was carefully educated under a governess and later at Rockford College and Lake Erie College, Painesville. She became a successful teacher and went to Washington to take charge of the woman's department of the Spencerian Business College. General Spinner frequently sent women to her for training whom he desired fitted for special work in the treasury.

In 1871 Miss Spencer became the wife of Gen. R. Delavan Mussey, a veteran of the civil war. He was military secretary to President Johnson, which position he resigned to practice law. He was a widower with two daughters; two sons were born to the second marriage.

In 1876 General Mussey had a long and serious illness, resulting from his labors in the campaign of Rutherford B. Hayes, a personal friend. Mrs. Mussey found herself with an invalid husband and four young children. She went into his office, studied law, and when he recovered his health became



Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Vice-President General.

his law partner. These ideal relations continued until his death in 1892. Since then she has continued the business alone, with marked success. She has become a well-known speaker and educator. She led the campaign in the United States congress, that resulted in the passage of what is known as the "Mussey Act,"—that gives mothers the same rights in their children as fathers, and married women the right to their earnings and to do business. This was followed by a successful campaign for kindergartens in the District. Other legislation that Mrs. Mussey has aided is the law to enforce school attendance; to provide schools for truants; to provide a juvenile court; to provide public play grounds. The dramatic story of some of this work is told in the novel, "The Modern Madona," by Mrs. Mussey. Mrs. Mussey is now a special committee on legislation from the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, and chairman of the local federation committee, and is at present working for a law to prohibit child labor in the District.

As might be expected she has been largely interested in patriotic work. She has been vice-president and counsel of the American Red Cross; president of the Legion of Loyal Women; national counsellor of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Union Veteran Legion. As agent of the Red Cross during the Spanish war, Mrs. Mussey established diet kitchens in many of the camps around Washington, having General Alger's special sanction.

In 1902, when the Grand Army held their encampment in Washington, Mrs. Mussey was chairman of the Women's Citizen Committee. She arranged the numerous entertainments, including the reception by Mrs. Roosevelt. Being a firm believer in the right of woman to education, with the aid of prominent members of the local bench and bar, she established the "Washington College of Law," primarily for women but admitting both men and women. Mrs. Mussey is the dean, the only woman in the world holding such a position. There is a corps of eighteen professors and lecturers; ex-Chief Justice Edward F. Bingham is president of the board of trustees, which numbers many of the prominent members of the legal

profession. In October, 1906, Mrs. Mussey was appointed by the Supreme Court of the District a member of the board of education. She is chairman of the committee to enforce school attendance, to establish special schools, and to supervise playgrounds. Under her supervision schools have been established for habitual truants and for the mentally deficient. Being a woman of deep religious convictions, she has been an active worker in church, mission and institutional work.

She was twice elected state vice-regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and twice state regent, which positions she held with distinction. At the Sixteenth Continental Congress she was elected vice-president general of the National Society, by a handsome vote. She is a powerful and eloquent speaker and the cause she advocates in the congress of the Daughters has no feeble advocate. She is a force for good.

MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL FROM MISSOURI.

Elizabeth Hanenkamp Delafield is the daughter of Richard P. Hanenkamp and Agnes C. Jones, his second wife. She was born in Missouri and has resided in St. Louis all her life. On her father's side she is descended from Pennsylvania Dutch; from her mother's side from Virginia ancestry. One of her ancestors was governor of Virginia in 1617.

She has been prominent in work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having held the offices successively of treasurer and regent of the St. Louis Chapter, vice-state regent and state regent of Missouri. At the Sixteenth Continental Congress she was elevated to the high position of vice-president general of the National Society. She was chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution committee at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The numerous Daughters who visited that exposition will remember the great success of the many entertainments arranged by Mrs. Delafield. She is chairman of the Louisiana Purchase group of states at the Jamestown exposition. She has served the Daughters well on the Continental Hall committee, as the liberal contributions from Missouri show.

She is a member of the Daughters of 1812; of the Colonial Dames; of the Colonial Governors, and of many local clubs for betterment. She is the wife of Wallace Delafield, one of the best known business men of St. Louis; she is the loving mother of four beautiful daughters, and a worthy son.



Mrs. Wallace Delafield.

Mrs. Delafield is a descendant of Peter Humrichouse, who rose to the rank of lieutenant. He drew a pension for his services. William Jones, who was killed at the battle of Guilford Court House, is also another of her ancestors. Richard Stith was a member of the committee of correspondence for Bedford county. Her good works prove her worthy of her ancestry.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF HARFORD COUNTY,
BEL AIR, MD., May 28, 1907.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. GADSBY: It gives me much pleasure to send you copies of the roster of Capt. John Taylor's Co., No. 7, and Capt. Greenberry Dorsey's Co., No. 8. I got these from a list made by the late Dr. George Archer, who had the originals, gotten from the court house here. He kept the originals among his papers, together with other valuable records, which should be in the court house and we are making an effort to collect them and place them in their proper place.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL W. BRADFORD.

CAPTAIN JOHN TAYLOR'S COMPANY, No. 7.

Witness our hands and seals this 9th day of September, 1775.

John Taylor, Captain.
Samuel Caldwell, Lieutenant.
Thomas Hutchins, Second Lieutenant.
Vincent Richardson, Ensign.

Privates.

Jonathan Ady,
Greenbury Chaney,
John Carson,
John Armstrong,
Stephen White,
John Saunders,
William Jenkins,
James Cox,

Barnard Riely,
William Ewing,
William Norris of Joshua,
James Walker,
Aquila Norris of Thomas,
David Harry,
Hugh Bay,
William Sargent, Sr.,

John Allen,	Moulden Amos,
William Sargent, Jr.;	William Robinson,
George Garrettson,	William Ady,
William Marrett,	Torrance Flannagan,
Thomas Freeman,	James Moore,
Charles Herbert,	John Corbet,
Nathaniel Shepherd Armstrong,	David Calwell,
Stephen Fell,	William Byfoot,
Daniel Thomas,	Vincent Richardson,
William Bayd,	William Richardson,
John Cooper,	Moses McComas,
Charles Gillaspey,	John Norris of James,
Robert Conn,	Charles Riley,
James Camp,	John Wilson,
Robert Travis,	Charles O'Close,
Samuel Richman,	Daniel Norris,
Thomas Hutchins,	Thomas Ford,
John Quinn,	Abel Green,
Samuel Staniford, Jr.,	Andreas Hughes,
Edward Norris of Joshua,	John Brown,
Thomas Richardson, Jr.,	Joseph Pearson,
James McCurty,	Amos Jones,
Andrew Bay,	Walter Martin,
James Everett of Samuel,	Thomas Robinson,
William Handsides,	John Kennedy,
John Gillaspey,	Richard Nolan,
Robert Wilson,	John Conn,
Samuel Brown,	Richard McKinley,
Israel Taylor,	Daniel Fraley,
John Larramore,	John Buckley,
Peter Bond,	James Huggins.
Nathaniel Yardley,	

CAPTAIN GREENBERRY DORSEY'S COMPANY, No. 8.

Enrolled October 31, 1775.

Greenberry Dorsey, Captain.
 John Wood, First Lieutenant.
 William Barnes, Second Lieutenant.
 Cyrus Osborn, Ensign.
 Nathaniel Swain, Sergeant.
 James Deaver, Sergeant.
 Joseph Everist, Sergeant.
 John Howell, Sergeant.
 Lloyd Mash, Corporal.
 Joseph Fields, Corporal.

Baltus Fie, Corporal.
Thomas Ayres, Corporal.
James Taylor, Jr., Clerk.

Privates.

James McCracken,
Isaac Toulson,
Frisby Dorsey,
Ashberry Cord,
John Kimble,
Samuel Pritchard,
Obadiah Pritchard,
Charles Pritchard,
William Pritchard,
George Dougherty,
John Gordon,
John Everist,
Utey Combest,
Asa Taylor,
John Collins,
Israel Combest,
Jacob Combest,
George Childs,
Stephen Taylor,
Robert Taylor,
Moses Loney,
Thomas Simpers,
Stephen Kimble,
Isaac Dulaney,
Richard Berry,
Thomas Lancaster,
James Ford,
Samuel Collins,
James Kelly,
Samuel Thompson,
Samuel Tush,
Richard Harrison,
Benjamin Everist,
Isaac Collins,
Harmon Hill,
Edward Evans,
John Clark,
Alexander Gordon,
Amasa Taylor,
Roger Sheedy,
John Connolly,

John Conolly, Jr.,
William Collins,
John Deaver,
Reuben Sutton,
William Daugherty,
John Lee,
Michael Melanhy,
Charles Hipkins,
Michael Carey,
Roland Kimble,
Evan Evans,
Isaac Duzent,
John Morris,
Horatio Harrison,
Thomas Deaver,
Micajah Deaver,
Benjamin Ford,
John Kirk,
James Kimble,
George Williamson,
John Walker,
William Wraime,
Usher Tracey,
Jacob Collins,
John Dovatt,
John McComas,
Samuel Gallion,
Moses Collins,
Freeborn Garrettson,
William Gray Duzan,
John Giant,
Samuel Jenkins,
Charles White,
Giles Kimble,
Thomas Chrisholm,
James Denison,
Abraham Taylor,
Hugh Orr,
John Atkinson, Jr.,
Gabriel Swain,
Patrick McClain,

Josias Kimble,
James Fitzgerald,
Daniel Campbell,
Jacob Duzart,
William Evans,

William Evans, Jr.,
John Barnes,
Richard Pearce,
John Bruce.

In 1901 a committee was appointed by the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, of Bangor, Maine, to hunt up the records and to identify the graves of soldiers of the Revolutionary war, who might be laid to rest in this vicinity.

Thirty-nine have thus far been marked, and they hope to carry on the good work in the future.

Markers placed in 1903 were as follows:

CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLIAMSON was born January 15, 1754; died October 10, 1822. He was the father of Hon. William D. Williamson, of Bangor, Maine, one of Maine's most eminent sons, and the author of its history.

COLONEL GABRIEL JOHONNET, buried in the old churchyard at Hampden, Maine, was born in 1748—died in Hampden, October 20, 1820. He was a son of Zachary and Elizabeth Jhonnet.

He settled in Boston, Massachusetts, and was a brave and zealous patriot. He was lieutenant colonel of the Fourteenth Massachusetts regiment. Was an intimate friend of Generals Washington and Knox.

In 1773 he was appointed to wait upon the merchants of Boston, asking them not to receive tea. He was sent to France with Benjamin Franklin. After the war he moved to Castine; being prominent in all matters there he was sent to the legislature, which was very important in those times. He was a Mason, one of the first members of the Rising Virtue lodge. He came to Hampden in 1796, where he kept a general store, was also an attorney, agent and justice of the peace.

He married first Miss Martha Cooper, by whom he had two sons. The second wife, Miss Sarah Bradstreet, had no children.

MAJOR DANIEL NEAL, born in 1740—died in Hampden, April 8, 1810. His gravestone was struck by lightning soon after his death, and the broken parts have been on the ground in a wonderful state of preservation, until 1903 when it was repaired by the Daughters of the American Revolution chapter of Bangor.

CAPTAIN ANDREW GRANT came to Hampden about 1772, bringing a large family with him. He went to live in Camden for three or four years. He was born in 1740—died in Hampden, April 8, 1810, where he is buried, near the town house.

GENERAL JOHN CROSBY was the third son of Simon and his wife.

Sarah (Sewall) Crosby. They settled with their ten children in what is now Crosbyville in 1773. John settled in Hampden, where he married Sarah, the daughter of Benjamin Wheeler, the first settler of Hampden.

He was a prominent man of the place, being instrumental in building the first meeting house, contributed and raised money for the academy, for which he also secured the charter in 1803.

He was a soldier of 1812, and was very obnoxious to the British. He died May 25, 1843, aged 86 years. A headstone marks his resting place.

HARDING SNOW, buried in the cemetery at Hampden. He was born in 1756, died in Hampden, October 15, 1846.

He served in the Revolutionary army at Bunker's Hill.

DOCTOR JONATHAN HASKINS came to Hampden among the early settlers with a large family. He died there October 30, 1803, aged 47 years; served in the Revolution. It is said that he was surgeon in the navy; was captured and carried to England, where he was kept on a prison ship for many months.

EBENEZER CROSBY, the fourth son of Simon and Sarah Crosby, was born April 12, 1759. He settled in Hampden and married Bathsheba Nevers. For a few years he lived at Miramichi. He came back to Hampden, where he died in 1838. He served in the Revolutionary war.

OBITUARIES FROM THE PAINESVILLE "TELEGRAPH" OF 1829.

Died in Middletown, New Hampshire, Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, aged 72 years. He served under the renowned Paul Jones on board the *Ranger*. Was taken by the *Drake*, a much superior ship, after a severe action of one hour and forty-five minutes. He had charge of two guns in that part of the ship called the slaughter house; was a favorite of his captain, and first of his boat's crew. He landed with him in Whitehaven, England, in his desperate attempt to capture the *Lord George Germain*.

Died, in Maryland, Dr. FRANCIS LE BARREN, late apothecary general to the United States army.

MRS. ANN H. LEE, of Georgetown, the widow of Gen. Henry Lee, of the Revolution, died on the morning of July 26, 1829, at "Ravenworth," the residence of W. H. Fitzbugh, surrounded by family and friends.

Died, near Zanesville, Ohio, MAJOR JONATHAN CASS, aged 77, father of the governor of Michigan. He was an officer of the Revolution under General Wayne. He fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Saratoga, Monmouth, and with Sullivan against the Indians.

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. SOPHIA DOLSON ANDREWS.

"A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet.

* * * * *

The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill,
A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn to comfort, and command."

Such an one is Sophia Maxwell Dolson Andrews.

Her father, Johannes Van Dolson, was of Holland and English descent, and was born in New York, in 1752, where the entry of his birth and baptism is found in the records of the Collegiate of Churches. He, was twice married, and the father of a large family. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Carr, of Bennington, Vermont, to whom he was married August 11, 1811. She was a lady of modest manners and gentle worth, and of this union Sophia Maxwell was born, April 27, 1829, in Elmira, New York, near which place Mr. Dolson removed from Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, soon after the close of the war of the Revolution. He was a patriot of patriots, and during the seven years' struggle for independence, was actively engaged serving the interests of the colonies, at times ferreting out the intrigues of the Tories and Indians, at others, serving in the regular army. His record shows three different enlistments, as the perils of the colonies appealed to him. He was with Washington at the crossing of the Delaware, Christmas, 1775; at the battle of Saratoga, the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and other memorable battles. He was a member of the Masonic order at the time made famous by the disappearance of Morgan.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Dolson were deeply religious, and frequently enjoyed visits from Lorenzo Dow, as he toured New York.

In 1835 the Dolson family moved to the wilds of Michigan, traveling from Detroit over corderoy roads, in a mover's



Mrs. Sophia Dolson Andrews.

wagon to Bellevue, Michigan, from there they removed to South Battle Creek, where many struggles and deprivations, unavoidable in a new unsettled country, awaited the old sol-

dier and patriot. What wonder that the strength and bravery which had sustained him some fifty years before in pioneering western New York, failed him, and combined with homesickness, disappointment and advancing years, he yielded to the Invincible, and was laid to rest at the age of eighty-eight.

Sophia was placed in school where she developed fondness for books and close study, frequently winning the silver medal bestowed for good scholarship.

At that time spinning was one branch of home training, and Mrs. Andrews frequently recurs to the fact that at the age of twelve years she spun the rolls from which were woven one hundred and twenty-five yards of cloth. This was in preparation for an event which was to color all her future life.

In the fall of her thirteenth year, she entered the branch of the University of Michigan, under Rev. J. A. B. Stone, D. D., and his wife, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone. They were prominent educators, and a friendship and correspondence dating from that time, continued during the lifetime of Mrs. Stone, who was a pioneer in the education of women, a founder of clubs, and the first woman to take a class of women to Europe for study and travel.

Beginning her career as a teacher in Michigan, Miss Dolson first taught a summer school at the age of fourteen, and pleasantly recalls the training of many boys, who later in life became noted in business and other careers. Among them was General Shafter who, in an interview in New York, after the Cuban war, referred to Miss Dolson as the "Gentle, brown-eyed teacher of my early youth."

Mrs. Andrews has been twice married. By her first marriage were two children, one of whom died in childhood. The other is Mrs. John W. Bishop, of Santa Anna, California, prominent in social and literary circles, who was elected state vice-president of the "Federated Clubs" of California, in February, 1907. A son, Mr. F. M. Andrews, an architect living in New York, has attained notable distinction in his profession.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews became residents of Des Moines, Iowa in 1864, where fields of activity and usefulness opened

to Mrs. Andrews. In 1869-70 she was given a seat on the floor of the house of representatives as correspondent of the *Chicago Evening Journal*. The Hon. John A. Kasson presented the resolution which thus conferred on her the distinction of being the first woman correspondent granted a seat in the legislature. During that and many subsequent sessions, the *Chicago Evening Journal* contained her faithful account of the Iowa assemblies. She furnished descriptive letters for home papers from the Philadelphia centennial in 1876, wrote sketches from the New Orleans exposition in 1884, also contributed articles on subjects of the day to home papers.

Of her it may be said she is strong in convictions, independent in opinions, sweet in appeals for sympathy, charitable and kind to the wearied and tried children of this life, her motto being:

"Say thou, to each one thou mayest meet,
In lane, highway, or crowded street,
That he and we, and all men move
Under a canopy of love as broad as the blue sky above."

She is a member of the First Baptist church, her religion is not bounded by creed, but rather dominated by humanitarian and noble, unselfish deeds. She has been active in church and charities; also a leader in the formative club movement, being a charter member of the Des Moines Women's club, which made its advent in 1885; founded a study class of literary friends in 1885; organized the Madeline de Scudery club, of which she was chosen president, and has served continuously as president and leader for twenty-one years. Under her efficient guidance the Scudery Sisters have wandered through the realms of philosophy and science, have made world journeys delving deep into historic and literary lore. She is a valued member of the Women's Press club of Des Moines, now in its eleventh year.

At the meeting of the Iowa State Federation of Women's clubs, May 15, 1907, in Oskaloosa, she was complimented by making her by unanimous vote, honorary state vice-president. She was the first regent of the Abigail Adams Chapter, Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution, organized in Des Moines in 1893, the honor being conferred upon her by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in recognition of her being the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. She selected the name of the chapter, which was adopted by its members.

Doubtless, if asked what she deems her greatest crown of glory, she would speak of her two living children, both of whom, in the ordering of their lives, "rise up and call her blessed."

She is now nearing her seventy-ninth milestone in a life which has been marked with vigorous activity, and many trials. Possessed of brilliant mental qualities, broadened by encounters with the world's work, under control of a heart chastened and refined, she is more than ever hopeful and courageous.

Mrs. Helen M. Bennett, Richland, Michigan, is a sister of Mrs. Andrews. She is a member of the Louise St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, and one of the youngest of the "Real Daughters," being seventy-six years old.

The exhibit of relics by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Jamestown exposition is very complete. Collections have been sent by Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, Louisiana, and some scattering ones from other states. The Virginia collection is very full. Mrs. James F. Maupin has had the work of receiving and arranging these treasures and well has she performed her part.

A subscriber writes: "The August number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is most interesting. The article about the Edenton Tea Party is very valuable."

Mrs. Downs, the newly elected chairman of the New Connecticut Chapter magazine committee, has already sent in three new subscriptions.

**The President of the United States Welcomed to the New
York State Building, by the President General, Mrs.
Donald McLean, New York State Commissioner.**

It may interest the Daughters of the American Revolution to hear of the visit, while at the Jamestown exposition of the president of the United States to the New York building, on June 10, where he was formally welcomed in a brilliant and characteristic address by the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean, vice-president of the New York State Commission.

The building was lavishly decorated with flags in honor of the event. In the main hall under the rotunda, upon a table rested a magnificent laurel wreath, in close classic form, tied with red, white and blue ribbons. This wreath was presented by Mrs. McLean to the president in the name of the New York commission. Immediately after the president and party repaired to the large green drawing room, where Mrs. McLean stood at the president's side while he welcomed the assemblage. The feature of the decoration was a superb floral arrangement of garlands of laurel and hundreds of long stemmed American Beauties. On the tables throughout the room were big bowls of crimson and white peonies. The central table was massed with orchids and sweet peas, afterwards sent to the president's yacht, *The Mayflower*. The whole function was brilliant, as the president of the exposition, the naval and military representatives, and distinguished persons in civil life were present. The president general declared that she never enjoyed more the making of an address than on this notable occasion, when she spoke directly to the executive of the nation, Mr. Roosevelt. It was equally enjoyable to those present who listened with delight to the peculiarly appropriate words with which she graced the occasion.

STATE CONFERENCES.

REPORT OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL STATE ASSEMBLY OF WASHINGTON.
HELD AT SPOKANE, MAY 31 AND JUNE 1, 1907.

The assembly seemed almost a continuation of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, so closely did it follow that event, yet there was no hint of weariness in the greeting extended to the Daughters by the entertaining chapter, Esther Reed.

The sessions were held at the Westminster, one of the most attractive of Spokane's private hotels.

After the call to order by the state regent, Mrs. M. A. Phelps, and the salute to the flag, which is the customary opening exercise of the Assembly, Mrs. M. J. Gordon, regent of Esther Reed chapter, gave a brief but cordial address of welcome, to which Mrs. D. A. Gove, of Seattle Chapter, responded.

The reading and approval of the minutes of the last assembly were followed by the reports of the various other officers and chairmen of standing committees.

The historian reported the issuing and distributing of one hundred printed directories, and the beginning of a state historical scrap-book. She also announced the forthcoming publication of a book written by the state regent, Mrs. Phelps, containing an account of child pioneer life in this great northwest. The entire proceeds from the sale will be given to three old ladies, survivors of those pioneer days.

The chairman of the committee on education reported that several schools in the state had adopted and faithfully practiced the salute to the flag. She also stated that an effort had been made to induce the teachers to instruct their pupils in the proper hanging and draping of the flag.

"A Cycle of Northwest History" proved a most interesting feature of the program, revealing several historical spots already marked and others well worth commemorating, "Tsu-

Suc-Cub," commonly called by the Indians of Puget Sound "Ole Man House," the home of Chiefs Seattle and Kitsap and their tribes, "Lake Sequalitchew," where the first Fourth of July celebration held west of the Missouri river occurred, and where a monument has been erected by the state historical society and the Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma.

A paper on "Historic Steilacoom," written by Mrs. Kinney, of Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma, and read by Mrs. J. A. Parker, contained many interesting facts concerning this old fort. "The Early Settlement of Chehalis County" was briefly presented by Mrs. A. H. Kuhn, of Robert Gray Chapter, Hoquiam, and "The Steptoe Expedition" was the theme of a carefully written paper by Mrs. Tannett, of Spokane.

Esther Reed Chapter is working to arouse interest with a view to erecting a suitable monument on the Steptoe battlefield. Miss Winsor, of Lady Sterling Chapter, Seattle, gave a complete history of the founding and development of the Washington State University.

"Indian Council at Walla Walla" was the subject of an exceptionally fine paper written for the occasion by Mr. T. C. Elliott, of Walla Walla, and read by Mrs. M. J. Gordon.

After some vocal and instrumental selections given with deep artistic perception and rare finish by Mrs. Shrader and Mrs. Glen, of Spokane, the assembly adjourned to the dining room, which was beautifully decorated with red, white and blue flowers, flags, and the colors of the entertaining chapter. Here an elaborate and delicious luncheon was deftly served.

The afternoon session began with an interesting report of the Continental Congress, by Mrs. J. F. Leary, of Ranier Chapter, Seattle. Mrs. Bowden, also of Ranier, spoke with much earnestness and enthusiasm of the monument of George Washington, which her chapter will erect on the grounds of the State University. Lorenzo Taft, the noted sculptor, who has been intrusted with the work, is greatly interested in its execution.

In the evening the beautiful home of the state regent was opened to the assembly, and chapter members and their friends mingled together in a very delightful but informal reception.

Saturday morning the program was resumed. The regent of Mary Ball Chapter, Mrs. Wm. Todd, presented a paper on "Proper Respect for the United States Uniform," which subject she so cleverly and convincingly handled that a motion was made and carried that printed copies of the paper be circulated among the chapters of the state, and that it be published in the daily press.

Mrs. Phelps then briefly expressed her appreciation of the kindness and courtesy shown her during her term of office, and announced that as the vote for state regent at the Continental Congress had resulted in a tie, she had been instructed by letter from Mrs. Main that each chapter in the state must telegraph its choice for state regent to Washington before the board meeting of June 5. She stated that the instructions had been complied with and a majority vote had been cast for Mrs. A. H. Kuhn, of Hoquiam.

Mrs. Shores, formerly of Duluth, and Mrs. Walters, of Minneapolis, brought pleasant greetings from their chapters.

The following officers were elected:

State vice-regent, Mrs. C. J. Lord, Olympia.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. O. McKinley, Hoquiam.

Recording secretary, Mrs. J. A. Parker, Tacoma.

Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Gordon, Spokane.

Historian, Mrs. D. A. Gove, Seattle.

Auditor, Mrs. Edmund Bowden, Seattle.

The session closed with the hearty singing of "America."

(MRS.) EVA W. GOVE,

Historian.

Mississippi State Conference, Mrs. M. Egbert Jones, state regent. Nestled among the hills of North Mississippi, near the picturesque town of Ripley, lies Blue Mountain, the college and home of the Lowrey family—a spot dear to the hearts of many Daughters of our state.

Here, March 23d, in the college parlors, by cordial invitation of President Lowrey, was held the state conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Egbert Jones, state regent, presiding, and delegates from Jackson, Oxford, Corinth and Holly Springs, present.

After roll call by the secretary, Mrs. Leavell, of Oxford, a most interesting report was read by the state regent. A rising vote of thanks was given for this report, and a motion made and carried that a committee be appointed to consider recommendations therein contained. (Later these were favorably reported on and adopted by the conference.) The state regent has been untiring in her endeavors to bring the objects of our society before the people and her efforts have met with remarkable success, as shown by fifty-three per cent. increase in membership during the past year, with several new chapters and a more widespread interest.

Of the several important matters recommended, one of special interest to all was a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution in Mississippi to the battleship called for our beloved state. It seems fitting that we should evince our appreciation of our "name child" by a gift of beauty and value. Mrs. Egbert Jones, state regent, Miss Carpenter, regent of Natchez Chapter, (who has made a liberal personal contribution), and Mrs. Leavell, of Oxford, were made a committee to receive contributions and select the gift.

Reports from the secretary and treasurer were read, also reports from the chapters. The conference endorsed the administration of Mrs. McLean, president general, Daughters of the American Revolution, and expressed appreciation for her fine work.

Election of officers was next taken up. Mrs. Egbert Jones was nominated for state regent, election to take place in Washington, and the following officers were elected:

Mrs. Chalmers Williamson, vice-state regent; Mrs. Leavell, Oxford, secretary; Mrs. Joiner, West Point, treasurer; Mrs. Russell Dance, Corinth, historian.

In the afternoon a meeting was held in the college chapel. National songs were given by the children, and the "Holy City" was beautifully rendered by Mrs. Berry. Dr. Lowrey introduced Hon. Thos. Spight, who delivered an eloquent address. Dr. Lowrey welcomed and commended the Daughters of the American Revolution on their patriotic mission to Blue Mountain, and Mrs. Jones responded in a gracious manner in

behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Then the company, led by Dr. Lowrey, adjourned to old Macedonia graveyard, where rests John Riley, a Revolutionary soldier who fought at Cowpens and received a wound at the desperate battle of Eutaw Springs. The Holly Springs Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, having heard of this unmarked grave, sought it out, and begged the privilege of placing a marble stone to the soldier's memory, and on this occasion had assembled for that purpose. As we gathered around the hallowed spot, Professor Berry offered an invocation, after which Miss Warren, regent of the Holly Springs Chapter, in fitting and eloquent words, set forth the sentiment that inspired the chapter to do this patriotic work, and also touched upon the life and record of the soldier whom they desired to honor. Then followed the beautiful ceremony of the planting of the holly tree, emblematic of undying remembrance of his deeds of valor. After a few closing words by Dr. B. G. Lowrey, the benediction was pronounced.

NEW JERSEY STATE CONFERENCE.

The state meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution held at Red Bank on June 4th was a very memorable occasion. It was unique in that the day was so fine and balmy as to make it possible to conduct the exercises and serve the luncheon on the lawn in front of the old Whitall mansion.

Nearly two hundred people sat beneath the fine old trees with the fair Delaware lapping the shores just below the bluff. The Rev. Edward Dillon, of Woodbury, gave the invocation; Mrs. Grove sang delightfully two selections. Mrs. Clement Ogden, vice-regent of the Ann Whitall Chapter, in the unavoidable absence of the regent, gave a cordial welcome to the visiting Daughters. Miss Mecum, the state regent, responded in a few well chosen words. Mrs. W. D. Kearfott, vice-president general from New Jersey, spoke of the work for Patriotic Education done by the organization and especially of that accomplished by the Eagle Rock Chapter of Montclair. She spoke of the visitors who would later address the meeting, and mentioned Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, vice-president gen-

eral, as Rhode Island's favorite daughter. Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, widow of one of New Jersey's governors and ex-vice president general from New Jersey, spoke of the Pocahontas Memorial Association, urging increased membership in this patriotic work, stating that \$3,000.00 had been already subscribed for the proposed monument to be erected on Jamestown Island. Mrs. M. A. Greene, honorary state regent of Rhode Island, and regent of Gaspee Chapter, a lineal descendant of Col. Christopher Greene, the hero of the battle of Red Bank, made a charming address, and in closing presented the state regent, Miss Mecum, with a beautiful little silk flag, with many expressions of good will from Rhode Island for New Jersey. Miss Mecum made a cordial response.

Mrs. Isabelle Crater McGeorge, of the Nassau Chapter, of Camden, gave a short but very interesting account of Ann Whitall, the "patron saint" of the Woodbury Chapter, who with the composure begotten of her *Friendly* training sat and spun while the battle was being waged, but who was an angel of mercy to the wounded and dying, when her house was turned into a hospital.

In introducing Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, the state regent said that not only was Mrs. Barker, Rhode Island's "favorite daughter," but if one could judge by the votes polled at her election to her present high office, she might truly be termed the "favorite daughter" of the whole United States. Mrs. Barker then gave an eloquent address, the subject being Rhode Island's part in the battle of Red Bank. After telling of the gallant Col. Christopher Greene and how Rhode Island's troops had carried the day, she quoted from General Washington's orders issued to Col. Greene, stating that Fort Mercer at Red Bank was one of the most important strategic points of the campaign, and urging the necessity for its being held. Right well did Colonel Greene obey these instructions. Mrs. Barker's handling of her subject was masterly, holding the attention of the large assemblage, which showed its appreciation and delight by enthusiastic applause.

After the exercises were over the guests separated to roam over the fine old mansion, register in the guest-book, and then

to their homes in different parts of the state, all voting this one of the most enjoyable days ever spent by the "Daughters" of New Jersey.

PATRIOTIC EDUCATIONAL WORK IN OHIO.

"In patriotic educational work Ohio stands at the front, and it is most inspiring to get the reports from that state," says Miss Ellen Mecum, state regent of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution, in a recent communication to Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., state regent of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution.

Plans for the coming ninth annual state conference of this organization are maturing rapidly. By invitation of the Catherine Greene Chapter the conference will be held in Xenia October 16th and 17th.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, has been invited to be present. The Misses King will give a reception to visiting delegates the evening of the 16th; the Catherine Greene Chapter will furnish a luncheon on both days, and in addition will take the visitors by trolley to inspect the boulder placed by the chapter to mark the site of the Indian town, "Old Chilli-cothe."

A stirring address on a patriotic subject is planned. The Cincinnati Chapter will bring one of the Children of the Republic clubs on the second day of the conference and give a practical demonstration of the work.

When asked about what the Daughters of the American Revolution are accomplishing, Mrs. Orton said:

"Our state work is now a work of great importance and can be made to fill a still larger field of usefulness. We have six state committees. They are: Memorial Continental Hall committee, patriotic education, Children of the Republic, historic sites and graves of Revolutionary soldiers, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and committee on Ohio alcove of the American library in Manila. Mrs. Albert V. Baumann, of Freeport, is chairman of the patriotic education committee.

"The national committee, of which Miss Ellen Mecum, of Salem, N. J., is chairman, has classified its work as follows: Lectures to foreigners, illustrated by stereopticon slides and given to them in their own languages on patriotic subjects; work for mountaineers of the south; vacation schools and school houses; the school city; co-operation with 'junior republic work; civics and social ethics. To this enumeration may be added legislation obtained for the promotion of any form of patriotic education.

"The patriotic education work among the boys, known as Children of the Republic clubs, of which Mrs. John A. Murphy, of Cincinnati, is the founder, has been so successful that I have made a state committee of it with Mrs. Murphy as chairman."

Miss Willa Dawson Cotton of Marietta is chairman of the American Monthly Magazine committee. The object of this committee is to promote the prosperity of this magazine, the official organ of the society.

Mrs. James Kilbourne is chairman of the Ohio alcove of the American library in Manila committee. Its object is to secure books and magazines for the soldiers of the American army in the Philippines.

Mrs. Charles H. Smith of Cleveland is chairman of the historic sites and graves of Revolutionary soldiers committee. The objects of this committee are to mark historic spots and locate graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

Since her appointment as state regent Mrs. Orton has been almost constantly occupied with the work. Her duties require her attention not only at home, but throughout the state wherever there is a chapter of the society.

In a report of the Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, that appeared in the July issue of this magazine, a mistake occurred in stating the age of old Fort Augusta. Mrs. Amelia Hancock Gross, the owner of the fort, asks that the error be corrected. She writes: "The fort was built in 1756 and the old powder magazine was built in 1758. It is still standing and is in a good state of preservation."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

General Francis Marvin Chapter was organized in Canon City, Colorado, April 13, 1907, with the following membership:

Mrs. Mabel Greydene Smith, regent; Miss Ruth Lewis, registrar; Mrs. Hattie Averill Thomas, secretary; Mrs. Wilma Durkee, treasurer; Mrs. Ethel Scott Thomas, historian; Mrs. Ada Wright Arthur, Mrs. Salina Myers Atwater, Mrs. Frances Bowlby Beggs, Mrs. Helen Estelle Davis, Mrs. Abbie Bowlby Galley, Mrs. Jessie Anne Peabody, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowlby Smith, Miss Jean Blair Whipple, Mrs. Helen Weaver Wilson.

To the regent, Mrs. Greydene Smith, whose loving interest and faithful work were untiring, is due the credit of organizing the General Marvin Chapter. Under such inspiring leadership we feel sure of success.—*HATTIE AVERILL THOMAS, Secretary.*

Priscilla Alden Chapter (Carroll, Iowa) was organized February 18, 1904, with the aim of preserving family traditions and of keeping alive that feeling of patriotism which animated our forefathers. Starting with thirteen charter members, we have in three years increased our membership to twenty-two.

The members of the chapter have diligently searched out the records of noted Revolutionary heroes and heroines and of their own ancestors, becoming more familiar with the history of Colonial times and better acquainted with each other. They meet also for social enjoyment, the last meeting of this year being of special interest, since it occurred on Flag day and was honored by the presence of our state regent, Mrs. Rowena Stevens, of Boone. Mrs. Stevens favored us with an interesting talk on the history of the national organization of the Daughters and the business of the society as it is carried on in Washington. The hostesses were our Glidden members, who made the occasion an enjoyable one.

The members have contributed their mite to the furnishing of the Iowa room in the Daughters of the American Revolution building at Washington.

The officers who were elected when the chapter was first formed have, with the exception of the offices of vice-regent and secretary, been re-elected each year. Our regent, Mrs. Ruth Culbertson, was most active in organizing the Priscilla Chapter, and has been untiring in her efforts to promote the social as well as the literary interests of the society.—MRS. SUSAN BOWMAN HOYT.

Esther Lowery Chapter (Independence, Kansas) was organized June 14, 1905, with fifteen charter members. Mrs. C. S. Goodrich was chosen regent and the chapter named for the wife of her ancestor. Regular monthly meetings are held with interesting programs and an occasional social affair. Washington's birthday, Mrs. Geo. T. Guernsey, the vice-regent, entertained the chapter and guests at a Colonial tea.

The chapter now numbers thirty and celebrated its second birthday, Flag day at the home of Mrs. T. B. Corell, when six of the members were hostesses at a breakfast. At roll call each member responded with a brief sketch of her ancestor, a particularly interesting one being given by Mrs. L. C. Mason, and with the passing of the loving cup closed one of the most delightful affairs since our organization. I hope before another birthday the chapter will have taken up some substantial line of work to tell you about in the next report.—HENRIETTA W. MCCOY, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine) had the honor of entertaining their president general from August 1st to the 4th. Mrs. McLean was accompanied by Mr. and Miss McLean. They were guests of the Lafayette hotel. Mrs. McLean was met by the vice-regent, Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Mrs. Le Favor, the regent, and Mrs. Frederick Boothby, ex-regent. Her room was decorated with the chapter flag, and many beautiful flowers. Mrs. Newland Bishop received her. On Thursday at 4 p. m. a military band concert was tendered in

her honor by Captain Wheeler, at Fort Williams, and tea served by Miss Wheeler to many of the Daughters. On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. and Miss McLean, Mrs. Creighton, state regent, and Mrs. Leavey were entertained at the club at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Boothby. On Friday the chapter entertained at luncheon at Riverton Park Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Mrs. John E. Palmer, Mrs. Bowron as guests of honor, and fifty-four other Daughters.

A private car, beautifully decorated, carried the invited guests and officers to the park, returning at 7 p. m. to the Falmouth hotel, where twenty of them were entertained at a beautifully appointed supper in Mrs. McLean's honor by Mrs. Boothby.

After the luncheon at Riverton a reception was held in the ballroom, where hundreds of people had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. McLean and hearing one of her patriotic speeches, which drew all hearts to her, and the splendid work of the society.

On Saturday the newly-elected vice-president, Mrs. A. A. Kendall, gave a reception at her new cottage, Bonnie Brae, on Great Diamond Island, after which many of the party attended a shore dinner and theater party given to Mrs. McLean at the Little Gem Shore theater on Peaks Island. Mrs. Le Favor and Mrs. Newland Bishop were very active in making the stay of the president general delightful. Mrs. Henry Davis put her touring car at her disposal and with her family she enjoyed some of the fine Maine scenery. After church service on Sunday morning they took the train to Boston, from where Mrs. McLean went to Herkimer to speak at the unveiling of the statue to that grand old soldier who turned the tide of battle in the north as he lay propped on the field giving his orders on the day of his death, General Herkimer.

From there she will go to Fort Plain, New York, to dedicate a tablet, and then for the first time since the closing of congress will seek a quiet spot for a well-earned rest with her family.

September 6th Mrs. McLean had been invited to speak at

Buffalo at the dedication of the monument to President McKinley.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—The delegates from the Baltimore Chapter to the Sixteenth National Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, were: Miss Margaret E. Roberts and Mrs. Oscar Leser. The alternates were: Mrs. Charles M. Lanahan, Mrs. George Washington Sadtler, Mrs. William Bowie, Mrs. Arthur Williams, Mrs. Rudolph Bonninger and Miss Marion Custis.

The May meeting of the Baltimore Chapter was one of the pleasantest events in the chapter's calendar. It embraced a delightful program, which included an exhaustive report made by Miss Margaret E. Roberts of the sessions of the National Congress, which Miss Roberts attended as the official representative of the chapter.

Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, state regent, was the guest of honor during the afternoon and the feature of the occasion was the suggestion made by Miss Roberts, that the Baltimore Chapter should place upon the honor role of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the names of Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom and of Mrs. A. Leo Knott, regent of the Baltimore Chapter. The honor suggested to Mrs. Thom was designed as a tribute of appreciation of her long continued service as state regent, in which capacity she has endeared herself not only to the members of the Baltimore Chapter, but to every daughter in the state, as well as a tribute to her valuable service and wise council upon the official board of the National Society, of which she has long been a member.

The association of Mrs. A. Leo Knott with the Daughters of the American Revolution has extended over an even longer period than that of Mrs. Thom. Mrs. Knott was the first state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Baltimore. She organized the Baltimore Chapter and has been continuously regent of the chapter since 1897. Mrs. Knott is also one of the honorary vice-presidents general for life of the National Society.

The honor roll of the National Society is open only to those

whose patriotic work has signally distinguished them, and the cost to the individual or chapter, through whose influence a member is thus enrolled is \$50 for each name presented. To the present time only 35 members out of the many thousand comprising the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have been accorded the distinction of a place upon the national honor roll, and the Baltimore Chapter is the first chapter to dignify state and chapter regent by such a tribute of respect and love.

The resolution offered by Miss Roberts was unanimously adopted and the presentation of \$100 in gold has already been made by the Baltimore Chapter to the national organization.

Mrs. Knott derives from a distinguished Revolutionary ancestry and was early identified with the work of the National Society in Washington. Upon her removal in 1891 to Baltimore as a place of residence, Mrs. Knott was appointed by the National Society as regent for Maryland and authorized to establish chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the state, the Baltimore Chapter being founded under her guidance in 1892. In 1894 Mrs. Knott resigned the office of state regent and at the succeeding congress was elected an honorary vice-president general for life. In 1897 Mrs. Knott was chosen regent of the Baltimore Chapter, which office she has continuously held since that date. The success of her administration is proved by the membership of the chapter, which is the largest in the state and includes 225 members. Her administration has also been marked by the patriotic work to which the Baltimore Chapter has contributed. In addition to many minor patriotic services the Baltimore Chapter has given \$300 to the general building fund of Memorial Continental Hall, and also \$1,318 for the specific purpose of contributing toward the payment of the cost of the Maryland column to be erected in the portico of Continental Hall as one of the memorial columns representing the thirteen original states.

At the May meeting a report was also made concerning the presentation of a valuable clock, the gift of the Baltimore Chapter to the Continental Hall, which is designed to adorn

the gallery of the main hall. This timepiece is to be unveiled October 17th, the date being the anniversary of the burning of the brig *Peggy Stewart* at Annapolis, and at the same time its formal presentation will be made to the National Society. In the absence of the chapter regent, Mrs. Knott, who is now abroad, the presentation will be made by the vice-regent, Mrs. Edwin Warfield, and it is expected that the gift will be accepted on behalf of the National Society by Governor Edwin Warfield. The clock will be unveiled by Mrs. Alexander D. McConachie, chairman of the committee of the Baltimore Chapter, who was assisted in her work concerning the clock by the following ladies: Mrs. John E. Rittenhouse, Mrs. James W. Boyle, Mrs. Walter B. Swindell, Mrs. Howser, Miss Mary Pangborn, Miss Rose Duer, Miss Wier and others.

Invitations to attend the unveiling and presentation of the clock, which is an exceedingly elegant and beautiful one, will be extended to the several chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Maryland, the chapters in the District of Columbia and to the members of the National Board.

A reception in honor of the regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, was held Wednesday, May 29, 1907, at the Baltimore Country Club, prior to the regent's departure for Europe. The reception rooms were adorned with blue and white fleur de lis, representing the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution and also with great clusters of fragrant white lilacs, contributed by suburban members of the chapter.

Mrs. Knott was assisted in receiving guests by Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, state regent; Mrs. Edwin Warfield, vice-regent of the Baltimore Chapter, and the officers and managers of the chapter. These included: Mrs. John E. Rittenhouse, recording secretary; Mrs. James W. Boyle, corresponding secretary; Miss Elizabeth W. Burnap, treasurer; Miss Mary V. Greenway, registrar; Mrs. George Washington Sadtler, historian; Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, Mrs. Andrew C. Trippe, Miss Virginia Bowie, Miss Williams and others.

In response to a request from a Daughter in one of the Maryland counties, a library committee was appointed at the last executive meeting of the chapter to collect and send out a

miscellaneous library for a rural district. The committee appointed includes Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, chairman; Mrs. George Washington Sadtler, Mrs. John E. Rittenhouse, Mrs. James W. Boyle, and Miss Margaret Roberts. A large number of books are being collected and part of the library has already been forwarded to its destination.—MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON SADTLER, *Historian*.

Deane Winthrop Chapter (Winthrop, Massachusetts) organized a little over a year ago (January, 1906) with twenty-two charter members, looks back over its first year with some satisfaction, and although no great work has been accomplished, we feel that our first steps have been taken in the right direction, and will leave some marks that cannot be erased.

The program planned by the work committee for the year proved both agreeable and beneficial, calling for a paper at each regular meeting, prepared by a member upon history of the Revolutionary period. The delegate to the Continental Congress, our regent, Mrs. Ella Howe Libbey, being unable to attend, the alternate (vice-regent), Mrs. Hortense Dudley Hay, represented our chapter. During May we entertained at the state headquarters, Boston, and at the regular May meeting enjoyed a lecture on "Old Chelsea," by Mr. Channing Howard, member of the Old Suffolk Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and with patriotic music and recitations furnished by the members, the afternoon was much enjoyed. At the June meeting we presented our regent, Mrs. Ella Howe Libbey, with the official insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on which occasion Mrs. S. H. Griffin, a longtime resident of Winthrop, our guest for that day, gave us an original poem on Deane Winthrop, sixth son of Gov. John Winthrop, for whom our chapter is named. Among other guests entertained that afternoon was Mrs. Electa P. Sherman, state parliamentarian. June 29th being the day appointed by the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, for the presentation of our charter, a special meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Sarah E. Hudson. The house and grounds

were prettily and appropriately decorated, and the tables spread upon the lawn were attractive with flags and flowers. Besides the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, there were present Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey and Miss Marion Brazier, state historian; Mrs. L. B. Hatch, state chaplain, and many from chapters in and near Boston. The presentation by the state regent, the response by our regent, a brief history of the chapter by its historian, with some charming music furnished by friends and members, made the afternoon most enjoyable. In October we took our first outing, joining the state outing in a trip to Hingham, Massachusetts, there attending services at "The Old Ship," enjoying the hospitality of Miss Willard, whose home is filled with relics of Colonial and Revolutionary times. Calling upon ex-Governor Long and wife in their beautiful home, where we were cordially received, and visiting the home of the Misses Riddles, great-granddaughter of Paul Revere, where we were given the privilege of seeing the original crayon of Paul Revere. In January, 1907, we celebrated our anniversary with a birthday party held at Winthrop, with many guests present, among them our state regent, Mrs. Masury. The chapter was presented with a frame for its charter by one of its members, made from hand-hewn lath and hand-wrought nails, over 250 years old, secured from the Deane Winthrop house when undergoing repairs. The frame was made in the Colonial style and left in its natural condition. At the March meeting it was voted to replace the flags destroyed by fire in the burning of our grammar school building with all its contents. The flags were very acceptable and duly acknowledged by the teachers. During the month of March we held a whist party and handkerchief bazar, both proving successful, placing in our treasury between \$50 and \$60, which enabled us to carry out a much cherished wish in the sending our check for \$25 towards the Massachusetts column in Continental Hall.

So we close our first year's work, which has proved both a pleasure and profit to us, hoping to grow in years and numbers, perpetuating the memories of the historic past, which will give us courage for the present, and kindle our enthusiasm for the future.—Mrs. EMMA A. ADAMS, *Historian*.

Algonquin Chapter (St. Joseph, Michigan).—Hadleigh Hall farm, the beautiful Dickinson property on the St. Joseph river, was thrown open to members of Algonquin Chapter and their guests, June 20th. The ladies left St. Joseph on a special car and were met by carriages and automobiles.

The ladies were received by the hostess, Mrs. William Dickinson, Mrs. H. J. Campbell, regent of the Algonquin Chapter, and Mrs. Sedgwick Smith, regent of the Chicago Chapter, who is a guest of Mrs. Dickinson.

The afternoon's program opened with a piano solo by Mrs. Wright, of Benton Harbor. Roll call was responded to with bits of history of the St. Joseph river, beginning with the coming of Father Allouez in 1675, touching upon the great explorer La Salle, and the building of Fort Miamis in 1679, and down through later day history to the erection of the monument in Lake Front Park to commemorate the explorer.

Miss Cora King gave "Legends of the Algonquins," a poem composed by herself and Ben King. It was from this that the local chapter took its name. Mrs. Wright, of Benton Harbor, recited in her usual interesting manner an Indian legend by King. This part of the program was especially gratifying as it was in keeping with the movement on foot for the erection of a monument to the memory of Ben King and the regent of Algonquin Chapter very fittingly expressed the sentiment of the ladies when she suggested that "instead of a day for queens this should be a day for King." Mrs. Smith pleased all with an account of the work of the Chicago Chapter. During the program all united in singing "America" and "Star Spangled Banner."

At the conclusion all leisurely wended their way through the garden, which was in full bloom, and came to the home of the hostess, where they were met by Miss Winchester. Here as in the elegant W. W. Dickinson home hundreds of peonies seemed to express a welcome, as did the other flowers, which were in abundance. Here refreshments were served.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Sedgwick Smith, of Chicago, Mrs. Hempstead and daughter, Mrs. Chapman, and Mrs. Pitkin, all of Evanston, and Mrs. Martin, of Cleveland.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter (Grand Rapids, Michigan).—The work of chapters in different localities as reported in your columns is very interesting, and often suggestive to other chapters. "Though to fortune and to fame unknown" the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter has been in existence eleven years. No great events have marked our career, yet enough has been accomplished to entitle the organization to recognition as a beneficial one in a community. Beside the work common to all chapters, of promoting patriotism and loyalty, our chapter has shown an interest in public and municipal affairs and been a factor in the accomplishment of several desired results.

Under the delightful administration of the retiring regent, Mrs. Edwin F. Sweet, prizes were offered to the students of American history in the public schools. In 1906 there was but one contestant; in 1907 there were sixteen who competed. The prizes were awarded to three young ladies. The topic given by the committee was "What were the causes that led to the American Revolution?" The essays all showed thoughtful study, and were really meritorious. The project received the commendation of the teachers, and the increase in the number of contestants shows that it has stimulated the interest in American history.

At each regular session excepting in June and February, a part of the program is devoted to literary work. Under the general topic, "Our Country," papers of more than ordinary interest were brought out treating these subjects, "The Acquisition of Territory," "The Resources of Our Country," "The Land of Many Peoples," "The Development of Our Government," and "The Progress of Religion and Education." Biographical sketches of the following pioneers in history have refreshed our memories of the hardships and trials endured, "The Fur Traders," "Marcus Whitman," "Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton," and "John Charles Fremont, the pathfinder."

It is an established custom to celebrate Washington's birthday with a banquet; a fine luncheon is served, followed by toasts and patriotic exercises. Members from five sister chapters have been our guests, adding greatly to the pleasure of the occasion, and strengthening the bonds of friendship.

Marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers is an event of common occurrence in the eastern States, but so far from the scene of the great conflict as Michigan, it was only after diligent search that one was located in a country cemetery a few miles from the city, and appropriately designated with the national marker. The ceremonies were conducted by Mrs. Sweet, the regent; Sons of the American Revolution assisted, and an eloquent address was delivered by the late United States Senator John Patton. The large attendance of the soldier's descendants and residents of the neighborhood attested to the interest of the occasion.

In the early days when the redman occupied this territory missions were established for their conversion. The sites of these have been located and preserved on paper, with maps and explanatory notes. One was a Catholic and the other a Baptist mission. Some valuable historical documents have been collected and for preservation are kept in the Ryerson public library, where the chapter has been allowed space for Lineage Books and other valuable books.

The chapter has donated generously to the building of the Memorial Continental Hall, and has a fund for a memorial to the first regent of the chapter, Mrs. H. J. Hollister, to be placed when the building is complete.

A few months ago the state regent, Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, of Detroit, was called from earth. Her death was sincerely mourned by all chapter members in the state. Mrs. James P. Brayton, of the Grand Rapids Chapter was elected to fill the vacancy. Mrs. Brayton is enthusiastic and untiring in her interest in Memorial Hall building and will work unceasingly for its completion.—REBECCA J. COFFINBURY, *Historian*.

Buffalo Chapter (Buffalo, New York) has discovered a "Real Daughter" in the person of Mrs. James Stanton, a resident of Fort Erie, whose father was a soldier in the war for American independence.

At the April meeting of the chapter, announcement was made that Mrs. Stanton had been admitted to membership in the chapter and will be presented with the gold spoon of the

National Society in recognition of her distinction in being one of the few living daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

Mrs. Stanton's home is in Fort Erie, where she was born in 1817, the eighth child of Benjamin Hardison and his wife Jane Warren, who was the daughter of Colonel Kirby Warren, commandant of the garrison in Fort Erie in 1780. Benjamin Hardison died when the daughter, Martha Jane Hardison, was six years old. Mrs. Horton, regent of the chapter, and Mrs. H. H. Boyd of the Revolutionary records committee, of Buffalo Chapter, have called on Mrs. Stanton, who was delighted to receive them.

Buffalo Chapter is steadily growing in numbers and interest. The meeting was largely attended and interesting. On the stage were two spinning wheels, which formed part of an attractive exhibition of Colonial spinning and weaving, including many samplers, bedspreads and table covers that have been handed down and are now prized possessions.

The meeting opened with the singing of "America," the reading of the minutes by Mrs. Frank B. Steele, secretary, and the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Charles J. North. Receipts from January 1st to April 1st were \$2,458.35, and expenditures \$925.29, and the balance on hand at present \$4,420.85.

Tributes of respect were paid to the memory of two of the chapter members, who have recently died. Mrs. Horace Briggs and Mrs. Caroline Tilden Colman. A much-enjoyed feature of the afternoon was the singing of a group of songs by Mrs. Will J. Green, who was accompanied by Miss Ruth Long.

Mrs. Richard Lee Kirtland presented the paper of the day on "Colonial Spinning, Weaving and Samplers," and told in a fascinating way of the women of Colonial days who spun the wool and flax that was used in making clothing, bedding and table linen. In those early days the colonists were obliged to manufacture their own cloth, and while the men of the household cultivated the flax and gathered the wool, to the women fell the task of weaving it.

For the beautiful linens our ancestors sowed flax and hemp broadcast in patches around their houses.

In detail the work of transforming the flax into linen was

described and the patience of our great-grandmothers may be realized when it is considered that from fifteen to eighteen months elapsed between the first sowing of the seed until the finished product was ready.

The exhibition of samplers and other examples of old needle-work added greatly to the interest of the paper.

At the close of the program tea was served from a table adorned with a centerpiece of pink carnations and tulips and with tall white candles in silver sticks.

White Plains Chapter (White Plains, New York). The territory within the present village of White Plains was the scene of many stirring events during the Revolutionary period, several battles having been fought there under General Washington's command and it actually includes the site of the birthplace of New York state.

The population of the village has increased enormously since the beginning of the present century, and late in the year 1904, some ladies, who were eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, concluded that the time was ripe to organize a local chapter. They communicated with the state regent Mrs. Charles H. Terry, who appointed Mrs. Henry A. Powell temporary regent for the purpose of organizing a chapter. The result was, that on January 20, 1905, the permanent organization of the White Plains Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was effected with thirty-four charter members.

The chapter at once began active work on patriotic lines and has now increased its membership to fifty-three.

Its most important work has been the purchase of the site of the birthplace of New York state, which is the old Westchester court house property at the southwesterly corner of South Broadway and Mitchell Place in the village of White Plains.

In looking over sites of historic interest which were worthy of preservation in the village and vicinity, the chapter found that this property was owned by a gentleman who was desirous of selling it, and as it was in danger of falling into hands of

parties who might not realize its historic importance, the chapter immediately made plans to purchase it. This course met with some opposition in the chapter, on the ground that it was too great an undertaking for so young an organization, and, but for the splendid patriotism of the regent, Mrs. Powell, the scheme would have failed. Through the persistent efforts of the regent, ably seconded by the majority of the members of the chapter, two patriotic gentlemen of the village, Messrs. Jay T. Lockwood and Charles V. Moore, both husbands of members, were induced to purchase the property and hold it from the market until the plans of the chapter for its purchase, were perfected.

The nucleus of a purchasing fund was formed by giving a reception and dance at the Gramatan Inn, Bronxville, from which over five hundred dollars was realized, and this fund was increased by the hardest kind of work on the part of the ladies in giving entertainments and procuring subscriptions from private individuals until it amounted to several thousands of dollars.

Early in the present year the contract for the purchase of the property at its estimated value for commercial purposes was executed with Messrs Lockwood and Moore and the task of raising the balance of the purchase price, amounting to over \$15,000, was entrusted to "The Society for Acquiring and Preserving the Birthplace of New York State," which was formed for that purpose.

This is truly a great and important work and one in which every inhabitant of New York state ought to take a personal interest. The fact of this being the actual place of the state's nativity is abundantly established by authority. On July 9th, 1776, the provincial congress of the colony of New York met in the old court house on this spot, thirty-five delegates being present, and the Declaration of Independence adopted by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, on July 4, 1776, was ratified and approved, and a report was made in favor of the colony of New York being a free and independent state. Any reliable history of the United States or of the state of New York will show further details.

The plan of preserving this historic spot was heartily endorsed by Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general of the National Society and it is earnestly hoped and believed that every patriotic citizen of this the greatest state in the union, will assist in carrying out the plan, by according to it both moral and material support. The project includes at present only the acquiring of the title to the land, which is to be turned over to the state for preservation in a manner worthy of the birthplace of the Empire state. It is expected that the state will some day erect on the property a suitable memorial to commemorate the historic interest of the event.

Certain it is that the credit of preserving this sacred ground, must unquestionably belong to one of the youngest of the Daughters of the American Revolution organizations, the White Plains Chapter, under the matchless regency of Mrs. Henry A. Powell.—HARRIET E. WEED, *Historian*.

Fort McClure Chapter (Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania).—On the 10th of April, 1906, the Fort McClure Chapter celebrated its first birthday, the celebration taking the form of a Colonial tea and a reception to the incoming officers at the home of the retiring regent, Mrs. Sterner.

Throughout the year 1906-07 regular meetings of the chapter were held on the last Saturday of each month from September to May, inclusive, and an interesting program of literary work on the history of the Revolution was carried out; "Special Days," anniversaries of important historical events connected with the American Revolution, were appropriately celebrated; in addition, the chapter gave itself earnestly to the work which is one of the main objects of the organization—"the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments."

Naturally that historical spot from which the name of the chapter is derived, received first attention. Fort McClure was one of a chain of frontier forts that protected the settlers of the North and West branches of the Susquehanna, and was built by a small company of men recruited in that region by the noted Indian fighter, Moses VanCampen, in 1781. It is

eminently fitting that women should mark this site since it was woman's charm that determined the placing of the stockade on the McClure farm. James McClure had two fair daughters and the building of the fort gave opportunity for the gallant VanCampen and for one of his company, Henry McHenry, each to win a bride. Thus in those stirring times was the grim visage of war veiled by the rose garlands of romance.

The site of the old fortress is two miles below the town of Bloomsburg, on the Susquehanna, commanding a magnificent view of that broad stream and the enclosing hills. The Fort McClure Chapter has marked this interesting spot by a substantial monument of Tunkhannock sandstone, bearing an aluminum tablet with the following inscription:

This Stone
Marks The Site
of
Fort McClure,
built by
Moses VanCampen,
1781.

Erected by
Fort McClure Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.
Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania,
1907.

This monument was dedicated to the memory of the heroes of the frontier and presented to the town of Bloomsburg on the second birthday of the Fort McClure Chapter, the 10th of April, 1907. On the same occasion a large flag with a flag-staff was presented to the chapter by the regent, Miss Stewart.

Their guests, the Dial Rock Chapter, of Pittston, representatives of the patriotic organizations and of the various women's clubs of the town and numerous patriotic and history respecting citizens were present.

Immediately after the unveiling of the marker there was an interesting and well attended meeting in the court house of the town of Bloomsburg, where a fine program was carried out.

In the evening a banquet was served to the members of the

chapter and their guests at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Creasy; following the banquet the new officers were sworn in, and the chapter's second year ended with a record of achievement of which the members are justly proud.—MAY McHENRY, *Historian*.

Dial Rock Chapter (Pittston, Pennsylvania).—On the morning of July 4, 1906, a very interesting ceremony took place at Pittston, Pennsylvania. At nine o'clock large numbers of people on foot and in carriages were making their way to the foot of a gently sloping hill, where stood a huge block of conglomerate covered by the Stars and Stripes. The site was a triangular plot of ground at the intersection of Main and Parsonage streets of the city, and was surrounded by an iron railing. This was the site of the old Pittston Fort, and Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, had for a long time been stirring the people of Pittston to interest and patriotism by a project to erect a monument to mark this historic spot, and now the anticipated day had come, the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of its capture by a savage foe. Hundreds of people soon gathered in the natural amphitheatre formed by the hillside, a covered platform was occupied by speakers and guests of honor, and chairs in front of the platform were filled by the chapter and visitors. Behind them were seated a large chorus of public school children, here to learn an impressive lesson in patriotic history. The large audience filled every space around the platform, and from invocation to benediction gave closest attention to the speakers. The exercises began at 9.30 o'clock, Attorney W. I. Hibbs presiding.

The addresses were inspiring, the singing by the children under their able leader was delightful.

The unveiling of the monument by four children of the sixth generation from Captain Blanchard was an interesting feature. As the flag was drawn away there stood revealed a massive block of conglomerate resting on two large bases.

A tablet on one face bore this inscription:

"This Stone marks the Southern
Side of Pittston Fort.
Here, in June and July, 1778, gathered
Four Hundred Fugitives
for protection against British and Indian foes,
Captain Jeremiah Blanchard
and
Lieut. Timothy Keyes
in Command.
Erected by Dial Rock Chapter, D. A. R.,
1906."

This plate was the gift of the descendants of Captain Blanchard and their names with other papers are sealed in the box placed under the stone.

The young lad who recited in a clear, ringing voice the poem written by C. I. A. Chapman, son of the historian of Wyoming Valley, was a descendant of Captain Blanchard. The poem was as follows:

We come this day to mark the place
Where freedom found a sheltering place,
When, battling for the rights of man,
Our fathers craved a little span,
Nor sought but life and shelter here
From tomahawk and ruthless spear.
Here wives and mothers crowding stood,
Here wailing mothers cried to God,
And shuddered as they clasped their young
With voices weak and hearts unstrung,
Hence spared and blackened by the foe,
With feeble step and measure slow,
They took their dark and hopeless way
Across yon mountain bleak and gray,
To reach what shelter might betide
On the far distant ocean side.
Oh, child of wealth and fortune, fair,
Oh, child of pleasure void of care,
Pause for a moment here and think
Why dost thou from this record shrink.
He who forbears his life to save
Can ne'er be numbered with the brave.
These cherished memories alone
Are left to those who fought and won
While striving for a country free,
A home, a life, with liberty.

Fair Freedom's fight when once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Is always fought and ever won,
May God his blessing grant this day
And add his guidance on our way.

Every part of the program was received with enthusiastic applause. The skies even seemed to favor the occasion and to send down just enough sunshine to cheer and to furnish just enough cloud to shade and temper the July heat.

When the presiding officer rose to express our thanks to all who had helped in this ceremony, to Mr. J. E. Patterson for the gift of the plot of ground, to the city council for aid and encouragement, the hour had gone too quickly. The benediction brought to a close a celebration which marked a red letter day in Pittston. The memories and the echoes of it will long survive the occasion. It commanded the attention of a large community to deeds and times of which they rarely or never hear. It also commended the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and won for it universal respect and favor.

Elisabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, Ohio) was represented at our city celebration of the glorious Fourth of July, and had the honor awarded them of the first prize for the handsomest float. In the procession were many artistic creations, but our patriotic picture from the misty past was "beyond compare." Our colors, blue and white, were largely in evidence. The Father of our Country, and the foremost of all grand dames, Martha Washington, were represented by two beautiful children, exquisitely attired in the dress of that period. There were palms, wreaths, an immense candlestick and candle, a beautifully decorated pavilion, where the lovely Priscilla sat at her spinning wheel, a colored driver in full Colonial costume, with white horses, covered with our chapter colors. Our float was "a thing of beauty" and will remain a "joy forever" in our memory.—ALBINA VAN METER PEARCE, *Historian*.

Oklahoma City Chapter (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma) again sends its annual message. The past season was one of sowing rather than reaping—the thorough preparation which precedes an abundant harvest. Dainty year books in blue and white were distributed at the first meeting, containing besides the attractive course of study on "Colonial History," the by-laws, directory and other information. There was not a dull note sounded from the preparatory lesson on "The New Continent" to the final "Genesis of American Liberty." They were followed by a social hour with music and refreshments, an average attendance of twenty out of a resident membership of twenty-seven indicating success. The papers were fine, particularly that of Mrs. Prout, now of the Quivera Chapter, Fairburg, Nebraska, on "Colonial Manners and Customs."

The greatest interest, however, centered in the verbal report of the Continental Congress by the regent, Mrs. Lena Durrall Gardner. Mrs. Gardner, who learned negro dialect to perfection on the old family plantation in Louisiana, began with a characteristic anecdote, and the continued story was so charming and comprehensive that it was unanimously made the principal feature of the afternoon.

The Continental Hall fund received ten dollars, the only contribution except for flowers to cheer the sick and sweeten the house of mourning.

A corner in the Carnegie library was set apart for books of reference, including the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, indispensable to every chapter worthy of the name. This is hoped to be the nucleus of a large collection. Fortunately the librarian, Miss Edith Phelps, is an enthusiastic Daughter whose assistance is invaluable.

A scrap book has been compiled, and the year book filed with the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Recognizing opportunity and believing the living more needy than the dead, the grandest work has been in behalf of education and the juvenile court. The educational committee, led by the capable chairman, Mrs. W. L. Russell, was a leading spirit of the movement. Timely aid was also given by Dr.

Davidson, rector of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Henry G. Snyder, a young attorney—each familiar with sociological conditions. The chapter, with Mr. Snyder's splendid co-operation, succeeded in having nothing inimicable to the establishment of the court incorporated in the new constitution, leaving the first legislature free for immediate action.

When Justice meets delinquent youth saying, "I want to help you grow as beautiful as God meant you to be when he first thought of you," the conquest will surpass even that of the Revolutionary heroes. Happy they who found "a living Plymouth Rock—a new cornerstone of the nation."

The season closed with Flag day, observed with Miss Lilian Snowden. Her home was a veritable shrine of patriotism, a magnificent banner draping the entrance, forming the keynote to the lavish decorations of red, white and blue. The exercises were perfect and northern hospitality united with southern welcome in patriotic cheer for the flower of American womanhood. The first shadow fell in the early winter when Mrs. Blanche Leona Greer, of Guthrie, a charter member, after many weeks of pain found eternal rest.

Several transfers were issued with regret though the recruits brought the roll almost to the coveted half hundred mark. Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Chambers, state regent and vice-regent, continue untiring in the effort to place the organization in every point of the new star.

Altogether the outlook is full of promise. Adieu until we return another year "bringing in the golden sheaves."—ELLA CLEMENT BRUSWELL, *Historian*.

The following additional facts should have appeared in the report of the state regent of New Jersey to the Continental Congress:

General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City, has become incorporated so that it may hold title to a piece of ground at Chestnut Neck, Atlantic county, whereon it hopes to erect a monument to the memory of those who lost their lives and homes in

a massacre during the Revolutionary War. It held its annual beautiful Violet Luncheon in April, at which were present Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, and Miss Mecum, state regent, as guests of honor. It has contributed twenty dollars to Memorial Continental Hall.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook, has contributed thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents to furnishing the New Jersey room in Memorial Continental Hall.

Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, Bridgeton, contributed fifteen dollars to Memorial Continental Hall, instead of five dollars as was printed in the magazine.

Bergen Chapter, Jersey City, has contributed twenty dollars to Memorial Continental Hall.

Tempewick Chapter, Sea Girt, has resumed its meetings which were discontinued during the temporary absence of its regent.

Mrs. John M. Wyly, of Montgomery, Alabama, state agent for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, has secured sixty-five subscriptions. This is good work. In her letter, Mrs. Wyly says: "I have been an ardent and loyal supporter and subscriber to the MAGAZINE from the beginning. I wish every Daughter of the American Revolution could be made to feel and realize that it is her duty to subscribe to our national organ."

Mrs. Mary Gridley Tarr, state regent of Idaho, writes: "I am greatly interested in the MAGAZINE, and read it from cover to cover."

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, state regent of Alabama, sends the following words of commendation: "The MAGAZINE is a great pleasure to me and I really wonder that every Daughter is not a subscriber. It is eminently worthy and deserving our most cordial and generous support."

Mrs. La Verne Noyes, regent of the Chicago Chapter, says: "I derive great pleasure in glancing through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

By their pious shades we swear,
By their toils and perils here
We will guard with jealous care
Law and liberty.—*Lunt.*

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially all proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestor lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determinate the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

753. FORSTER.—There was a Thomas³ Forster (John², John¹) b. May 16, 1762, in Lancaster Co., Penn. He married Oct. 5, 1786, Sarah Pettit Montgomery b. July, 1765, daughter of Rev. Joseph Montgomery of Lancaster Co., chaplain in Col. Smallwood's regiment, Md., in 1777. Thomas and Sarah Forster had a daughter Elizabeth Rachel b. July 25, 1787. He d. July 27, 1808, at Erie, Penn. During the latter part of the Revolution he served in the defense of the frontier.—(Penn. Genealogies.)

904. NOYES.—Rev. James³ Noyes (James²) married Sept. 11, 1674, Dorothy Stanton, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Lord) Stanton. He d. Jan. 19, 1742. They had seven children⁴—Dorothy, James, Thomas, Anna, John, Joseph and Moses. I think Joseph⁴ is the Col. Joseph Noyes who was in the Charlestown, R. I., company in first

regiment of militia of Kings (now Washington) Co.—A. S. P. C. (From Colonial Records of R. I.)

929. CONEY ISLAND.—In response to an inquiry whether the name Coney Island came from a family name or from the great number of coneys (or hares) originally found there, I give the following: "The name appears as Coneyne Eylandt in early Dutch maps long before there could have been any inhabitants on the island who could have performed meritorious service and received the grant of land for such service. The accepted explanation is that the island took its name from the abundance of hares or coneys."—*New York Sun*, July 28.

975. MERRILL—ADAMS.—It may be that James^s (Abel^s, Nathaniel^s) Merrill b. Feb. 27, 1689, and married Mary Adams (Hoyt's Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury), had a second wife who was Joanna Gilman. The descendants of Nathaniel Merrill, of Newbury, went to Maine. Information possibly may be found in the Maine Recorder Vols. III and IX, or in Coffin's "Newbury."—J. W. C.

QUERIES.

1039. (1) NICHOLS.—What was the maiden name of Mary, wife of John Nichols of Weston, Conn.? He d. about 1817 leaving children—Huldah, Ruamah, Charlotte, Mary, John, Rebecca, Drusilla, Clarina, Esther, Eliphalet and Wyllis. What was the ancestry of John Nichols?

(2) CALKINS.—Hezekiah Calkins b. May 27, 1764, d. Dec. 19, 1825, married Esther—(last name desired) b. Aug. 11, 1764, d. Mar. 26, 1830. Ancestry of Hezekiah Calkins desired.

(3) SHERMAN.—Joseph Sherman of Monroe, Conn., b. 1786, son of Nathaniel and Polly Carp (Nichols) Sherman, married 1st Betsey —. He married 2d between 1814 and 1818 Polly—(last name wanted). What was her ancestry?

(4) HAWKINS—SMITH.—Ancestry of Lieut. Samuel Hawkins who married in Derby, Conn., Mar. 16, 1758, Sarah Smith. Did they have other children than Edward and Claranah born in Derby?

(5) NICHOLS—HAND (or HURD).—Who were the parents of Phebe Hand (or Hurd) who married Benjamin Nichols, bapt. 1739 in Stratford, Conn.? She d. in 1806.

(6) NICHOLS.—The maiden name of Hannah,—first wife of Samuel Nichols (son of Daniel and Hannah (Peet) Nichols). Hannah d. before 1741, and he married, second, Comfort Mansfield.

(7) BOTSFORD.—The maiden name of Sarah—who married Moses Botsford of Milford and Newtown, Conn (son of Henry and Christian (Gunn) Botsford). He was b. 1708; his wife Sarah died before 1731.

(8) WINTON—BOTSFORD.—Ancestry of Huldah Winton who married before 1790 Moses Botsford, Jr., of Newtown, Conn.

(10) SQUIRE.—Parentage of Sarah, who married John Squire, bap April 16, 1704 (son of Ensign Samuel Squire, Fairfield, Conn).

(11) COUCH.—Parentage of Deborah who married Solomon Couch, b. 1713 (son of Samuel Couch, Green Farms, Conn.).

(12) WILSON.—Parentage of Ruth, b. 1705, d. June 13, 1775; m. Nathaniel Wilson (Nathaniel), Fairfield, Conn.

1040. (1) MERRILL—CULVER.—I would like the Rev. record of John Merrill b. in Hebron, Conn., Sept. 29, 1738, married Sept. 19, 1761, Sarah Culver.

(2) HOPKINS.—Robert Hopkins, my gr. grandfather, was b. in Conn. 1752. He afterwards moved to Bennington, Vermont. Any information of the family will be appreciated.—J. M. R.

1041. (1) WILLETTTS.—Ancestry is asked of Ann Willetts, wife of Isaac Van Deventer of New York, who was taken prisoner and died in the old Sugar House, N. Y. Was Ann related to Col. Marinus Willetts of the Revolution? Also the ancestry of Isaac Van Deventer.

(2) BUNNELL—BALDWIN.—Can any one tell me anything of Avis Bunnell, of Chester, Conn., who married Isaac Baldwin of Mass.? They moved to Seneca Co., N. Y., and about 1830 moved to Michigan with a family of eight children.—L. A. F.

1042. (1) JONES—YOUNG.—I would like the ancestry and Rev. record of Daniel Jones who married Lucretia Young. They moved to Cleveland, Ohio, about 1816 where Lucretia (Young) Jones d. Mar. 2, 1837. Their daughter, Cynthia Ann Jones, married Dec. 7, 1824, Samuel Isbell Hamlin.

(2) TILDEN.—Also the ancestry and military record of Stephen Tilden, who married Mary Story. A daughter Mary was b. Nov. 9, 1751. d. Feb. 5, 1835. I thank Mrs. E. M. A. for information, but unfortunately the dates do not correspond.

(3) STORY.—Also the ancestry of Mary Story, the fourth wife of Stephen Tilden of Lebanon, Conn.—E. M. D.

1043—MATSON—GILMAN.—Who was the father of Hoel Matson, b. Oct. 10, 1769, married 1795 Elizabeth Gilman. He lived in or near Glastonberry, Conn., and after his marriage went to Cheshire, Conn. Was the Joseph Matson of Conn., who was in the Conn. regiment, the father of Hoel? What was the ancestry of Elizabeth Gilman?—N. S. S.

1044. (1) WOOD—DANFORTH.—Information desired of Reuben Wood b. Oct. 16, 1779, in Bennington, Vt., d. June 26, 1827, married 1802 at Georgia, Vt., Phebe Maria Danforth b. Oct. 14, 1785, d. Sept. 16, 1827. Was his father in Rev. service?

(2) WHITNEY—HOUGHTON.—Also of Nathaniel Whitney b. June 11, 1750, d. June 5, 1829, married Jan., 1771, Molly Houghton b. June 11, 1753, d. Sept. 27, 1844. They probably lived at Burlington, Vt.

(3) MERRILL—WHITLOCK.—Some facts regarding Dirick Merrill b. July 9, 1759, d. Mar. 29, 1798, married Feb. 5, 1784, Jane Whitlock b. Jan. 14, 1766, d. Aug. 31, 1859. Their son, Fitz William Don Merrill, was b. Oct. 22, 1785. The family lived at Burlington, Vt.—L. D. C.

1045. (1) STILLSON.—Where can I find information of Capt. James

Stillson, probably of New Durham, N. H.? Did he serve in Rev. War? His daughter married about 1773 Rev. Nathaniel Porter.

(2) TAYLOR—HUTCHINS.—Also of John Taylor b. in Sutton, Mass., lived in Vassalboro, Me., and of his wife Lucy Hutchins.

(3) KEYES—POWERS.—Also of Anna Keyes who married 1728 Peter Powers of Hollis, N. H.—G. H. H.

1046.—GILSTON—GREAVES.—John Gilston was b. in Conn. and married about 1772 Patience Greaves. Some of their children were b. in Sunderland, Conn. (There does not appear any town or village by that name in Conn.—L. B. N.) The ancestry of John Gilston and of his wife, Patience Greaves, is desired, and any Rev. service on either side.—M. G. K.

1047. (1) OSBRORN.—Wanted the Rev. record of Jonathan Howell Osborn b. 1743, d. Dec., 1792, married June 5, 1766, Deborah Hart, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Hart. She died Mar. 11, 1782. He was the son of John Osborn who married Puah Howell of Morris Co., N. J. John Osborn d. Sept. 1, 1776. Was he in Rev. service, or was the father of Puah Howell?

(2) POTTER.—Information of Amos Potter of N. J., uncle of the Amos Potter who served in the Continental army. The date of the death and the name of the wife of the elder Amos Potter is very much desired. He was b. in Conn. Farms, N. J., 1725, son of Daniel Potter and brother of Col. Samuel Potter. His wife died Feb. 13, 1768.—B. S. P.

1048. SMITH—STOCKTON.—Hugh Smith married in S. Car. Margaret Stockton, both of Irish descent. They moved to Ky. where their oldest son John was b. 1787. They had eight other children. The ancestry of Hugh Smith and of his wife is desired, and any Revolutionary record.—A. M. R.

1049. MATTISON—KETCHAM.—The ancestry of John Mattison b. in Hunterdon, N. J. He served as a minute man in N. J. in the Revolution. Did the family come from Holland, and where did they first settle?—E. G. M. D.

1050. REYNOLDS.—My gr. gr. grandfather was Arnold Reynolds b. Jan. 4, 1741, probably in R. I. His wife was Ruth ——— b. Oct. 25, 1741. Their son Francis b. Jan., 1784, married Catharine ———. Can I learn of any Rev. service in connection with this family?—J. M. B.

1051. (1) STORMS—RETON.—The will of Isaac Storms was filed at Hackensack, N. J., March 2, 1829. His daughter Susanna married Sept. 17, 1796, John Reton. What was the name of Isaac's first wife? Did he serve in Rev. War?

(2) JERSEY PRISON-SHIP.—Wanted the names of those who survived the horrors of the prison-ship *Jersey*.

1052. JOHN—VAUGHN—FETTERS.—Revolutionary data is desired of James John of Penn., of Joshua Vaughn and of the father of Ann Madeira Fetters.—R. J.

1053. HINMAN—BISSELL—GAYLORD.—Information desired of Lewis Hinman who married Margarette Bissell. They had a son Bela, and a daughter Resign b. Feb. 15, 1781. She married Joel Davis. Margarette (Bissell) Hinman married second, Elijah Gaylord. They lived at Torrington, Conn.—F. A. P.

1054. HALL.—My gr.-grandfather was John Hall b. July 23, 1782, d. Feb. 26, 1835, in or near Wallingford, Conn. His second wife was Dency Strong b. July 25, 1784, d. Oct. 22, 1882. I would like to learn the name of the father of John Hall and if he was in Rev. service.—C. M. B.

1055. (1) KING.—Information desired of John King who was killed at the battle of Germantown Oct., 1778. His wife's name also desired.

(2) MURRAY (or MORROW).—My gr.-grandfather, Charles Murray (or Morrow) is said to have been on the prison ship *Jersey*. Information desired.—J. M. W.

1056. (1) BABBITT—WILD.—Anna⁴ Hodges (Benjamin³, Henry², William¹) married Dr. John³ Wild (John², John¹ of Braintree, Mass.). Their son Benjamin Wild, a Revolutionary soldier, married Sarah Babbitt, daughter of Nathan and Abigail (Cobb) Babbitt. I would like the Rev. record of Nathan Babbitt and of the father of Abigail Cobb.

(2) HODGES—TISDALE.—John³ Hodges (John², William¹) married Mercy Tisdale, daughter of James² and Mary (Avery) Tisdale of Taunton and Dighton, Mass. Would like Tisdale line that connects with the Mayflower.

(3) WENTWORTH—PUFFER.—Would like the Rev. record of Samuel Wentworth (called Captain) of Canton, Mass. They had a son John b. Oct. 5, 1771, who served in the War of 1812. I have not that record.—H. M. S.

1057. (1) GAROUTTE—SMITH.—Can anyone verify these facts or give additional facts? Michael Garoutte b. April 12, 1750, Marseilles, France, married Oct. 25, 1778, at Pleasant Mills, N. J., *Sophia Smith*, daughter of James Smith. He died April 29, 1829, at Pleasant Mills, N. J.

"Michael Garoutte came to America with Lafayette. In the town records he is spoken of as Lieutenant Michael Garoutte. A grandson of his wrote about ten years ago that he remembered that on all public occasions his grandfather used to 'dress up' in his continental uniform; also that General Lafayette was his guest at Pleasant Mills in 1824, and that until recently you could see the wrecks of his ships given by the Continental Congress and destroyed by the British, off Atlantic City."

"Another grandson recalls that the British destroyed three of his grandfathers' ships—the last one was burned off the coast near Atlantic City in 1824 his grandfather was living with his (the grandson's) at Pleasant Mills, N. J., and that he and his brother drove to Philadelphia and brought General Lafayette out to visit their

grandfather. General Lafayette and Michael Garoutte were school-fellows in France."

Both grandsons recall that their grandfather loaned the Colonies sixty thousand pounds sterling, which was paid back in Continental money.

(2) SMITH.—Can anyone tell anything about James Smith, of Pleasant Mills, N. J., father of Sophia Smith who married Michael Garoutte in 1778?

(3) BABINGTON.—Also of the father of Mary Babington who married James Smith Garoutte in Pleasant Mills, N. J., about 1813? Supposed his name was William Babington.

(4) BURK.—Anything of John Burk who had a wife Sarah ——? Lived probably in Ohio and had the following children:

Nancy b. Nov. 13, 1778; m. Wm. Short.

Rheasea b. July 27, 1781.

Milly b. Feb. 29, 1784.

Amny b. Oct. 29, 1788.

Warren b. April 19, 1792.

(5) BURK.—Anything of Warren Burk b. April 19, 1792, m. Sarah ——? probably about 1821? They were in St. Joseph Co., Indiana, in 1830 where he died Feb. 15, 1839.

(6) GOODWIN.—Anything of the father of George Goodwin b. September, 1801, at or near Baltimore, Md.; m. 1823 Susanna Pobletz of same place? They moved to Ohio some time between 1829 and 1838, where he died in Mercer County, Ohio, 1838. She went on to South Bend, Indiana, where she died in 1882. George had the following brothers and sister: John, Joshua, Isaac, Jesse, Amos, Benjamin, Moses and Elizabeth.

(7) POBLETZ.—Anything of the father of Susanna Pobletz (or Pobletto) born Feb. 3, 1802; married 1823 to George Goodwin at or near Baltimore, Md.; died at South Bend, Indiana, Jan. 9, 1882? Susanna had the following sisters and brother: Barbara, Elizabeth, Catherine and Henry.

(8) HATFIELD.—Anything of Adam Hatfield, father of Thomas Hatfield, b. Nov. 1, 1785, m. Elizabeth Price, daughter of Christopher Price, July 5, 1811, and died at South Bend, Indiana, Dec., 1846. Thomas is supposed to have come to Indiana from Ohio, part not known.

(9) PRICE.—Anything of Christopher Price, father of Elizabeth Price, b. Jan. 20, 1795, m. July 5, 1811, to Thomas Hatfield, son of Adam Hatfield, d. South Bend, Ind., Dec., 1846?—M. A. H.

1058. HULL.—Information desired of the ancestors of Benjamin Hull. Major John Hull and Ann (Phelps) Hull who lived in Sussex Co., N. J. Benjamin Hull was b. about 1770; married Elizabeth Smith, and with his family moved to Delaware, Ohio, in 1824. John Hull married 1st Catherine ——, 2nd Sarah Scott. He left N. J. and settled

in Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1846. Ann (Phelps) Hull married between 1830 and 1840 ——— Racey and moved to the Province of Ontario.— O. E. M.

(Additional to query 1035.) BLOSER.

The Bloser family came from Cumberland, Penn. The name Peter Blaser is found in the records of Lancaster Co., as serving in Rev. War 1776. Were Peter Bloser and Peter Blaser the same? The McAllisters lived in Lincoln Co., N. Car. The Miss McAllister who married a Sullivan moved to Ohio about 1812. The father of ——— Sullivan moved from S. Car. to N. Car. and I am sure he was in Rev. service in the battle of King's Mountain, but do not know his name. Can anyone help me? James McAllister of N. Car. was also in the battle of King's Mountain. Was he the father of Miss McAllister who married ——— Sullivan?—F. S. A.

HOTEL RATES, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Mrs. Samuel Jamison, fervent in good works in the Jamestown Exposition, has obtained the following rates for the week of the visit of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the week of October eleventh.

THE INSIDE INN, American plan, \$3.50 per day, per person, double occupancy. The hotel is within the grounds and the rate includes re-admission to the grounds as often as wished.

PINE BEACH HOTEL, just outside the grounds, European plan, \$2.00 per day; \$3.00, double occupancy.

WILLOUGHBY BEACH HOTEL, Willoughby Beach, American plan, \$2.00.

Old Point Comfort Hotels, Reached by Ferry.

HOTEL CHAMBERLAIN, European plan, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day; \$4.00 to \$8.00 per day, double occupancy.

POYNT COMFORT TAVERN, European plan, \$1.00 to \$3.00; \$2.00 to \$5.00, double occupancy; no private baths.

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IN MEMORIAM

MRS. HARRIET GLASCOCK GOULD, Augusta Chapter, Augusta, Georgia

"Death is dawn;
The Waking from a weary night of fears,
Into truth and light."

In Augusta, Georgia, on April 15th, there "fell on sleep" one of the most charming, superior, saintly women as it was ever my high privilege to know—and to know her was to love her, to reverence in her womanhood at its best.

Descended from a long line of distinguished men and pure, upright women, Mrs. Harriet Glascock Gould illustrated in her mind and person the combined virtues and charms of her refined ancestry.

Hers was a character strong, full of spirit, yet gentle in speech and action, with the highest ideals and the most exquisite purity of thought and expression. She possessed the instincts of the truest, warmest charity that thought no evil; she believed that an image of God was in every soul, if we would but patiently look for it; her sweet, thoughtful face seemed ever to say to herself and others:

"Judge not!
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be a scar,
Won in some hard fought field
When thou wouldst only faint and yield."

The Daughters of the American Revolution sustained a heavy loss in the passing away of this devoted member who had been vice-regent of the Augusta Chapter since 1893. She loved our order with a pride and upbearing affection that never knew abatement until earthly ties were broken and she answered God's call to come upward.

The shadows have gathered darkly around "Meadow Garden," for the beloved mother and constant companion of the good genius of the historic home—Mrs. Hattie Gould Jefferies—has gone to meet the dawning of an eternal glory, and the place will know her no more.

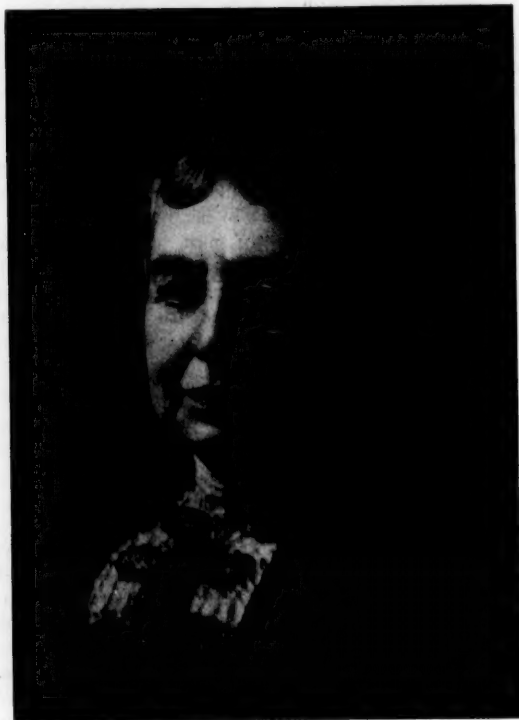
The writer grieves for the grief-stricken daughter, and with wet eyes thinks of the true friend she has, herself, lost in the death of Mrs. Gould.

"Death has wrought ruin to life,
And there has come to her Day,
One who was close to my heart and dear."

S. B. C. MORGAN.

MRS. PAMELIA COOK BALDWIN, first and beloved vice-regent Astenrogen Chapter, passed into the sweet rest of Paradise, December 26, 1906. Her life, an exemplification of all the truest and best in womanly attributes; her high ideals constantly evidenced in religious, patriotic and historic work, have left a memory that rests as a benediction upon all who knew her.

In her veins flowing the blood of patriotic ancestry, qualifying through



Mrs. Pamela Cook Baldwin.

her grandfather, Atwater Cook, a soldier of many battles, for admission to the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she gave to this organization, whose high objects and principles so strongly appealed to her, love and loyalty.

She was made vice-regent at the inception of the Astenrogen Chapter, December 31, 1895. She ever gave dignity to its gatherings and wisdom to its councils.

MRS. MARGARET FERRIS SMITH, a much beloved member of Dial Rock Chapter, died at her home in Forty Fort, April 1, 1907. She was a descendant of Colonel Ransome of historic fame in the Wyoming Valley.

MRS. JULIA C. LEIGH, charter member, San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, San Antonio, Texas, died May 5, 1907. Resolutions of sympathy and regret were adopted by the chapter.

MRS. CARRIE E. MOODY, John Paul Jones Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Richard Seaward of the *Bon Homme Richard* under Capt. Paul Jones, died in East Boston, June 1, 1907.

MRS. ADELAIDE P. NEWELL, member of George Clymer Chapter, and wife of Dr. J. K. Newell, of Towanda, Pa., died on July 22, 1907.

MISS JUNIA MCKINLEY, founder of the Atlanta Chapter, honorary state regent of Georgia, died August 14, 1907, in Kirkwood, Georgia. Her death removed from Atlanta one of the most prominent women of that city. She was a cousin of the late President McKinley. Her relief work in the Spanish war was effective and she did noble service at Fort McPherson. Her counsel in educational, historical and philanthropic work will be missed by all who knew her.

MRS. ELIZA M. HILL, charter member of Kate Aylesford Chapter, Hammonton, New Jersey, passed into the life beyond, January 11, 1907. She was much interested in all work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. ALBERTINE PETERSON WOOD, charter member Kate Aylesford Chapter, died February 22, 1907, in Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. MARY J. MCCOY, charter member of General Van Rensselaer Chapter, Rensselaer, Indiana, died August 7, 1907, in Queen City, Missouri. Mrs. McCoy was a granddaughter of General Simon Kenton, and was an interested and patriotic Daughter of the American Revolution.

MRS. MARY GARDINER DOWN WHITEMAN, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died April 17, 1907. Mrs. Whiteman was the daughter of Captain Benjamin Clark Down of Glassboro, New Jersey. She inaugurated the custom of placing a wreath upon the grave of Stephen Decatur each year on the anniversary of his birth.

The Colonel Hugh White Chapter lost a valued member in the death of Miss EMMA E. GOULD, July 12, 1907.

The news of the death of Miss Mary Root, of Connecticut, in an automobile accident, comes with a terrible shock to her many friends. Her brother, mother and aunt were also among those killed. Miss Root was deeply beloved not only in her own state but every where among the Daughters. She was the compiler of the books that have added so much to the credit of the Connecticut Daughters, "Patron Saints," and "Real Daughters."



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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

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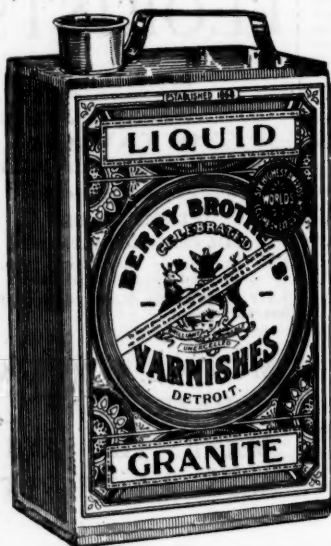
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